TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

Drugs at Night.
If you want a prescription filled at night accurately and quickly try the P. M. P. P. Don't stop to ring. Walk right in. C. E. Jones, 33 Government St.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA B. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1894. No. 295

Can You Pick a Present From this List

Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, Brooches, Necklets, Buttons, Chains, Watches, Scarf Pins, Canes (Gold and Silver), Purses and Card Cases, Fish Sets in Cases, Dessert Sets in Cases, Salad Bowls (Dolton), Biscuit Jars (Dolton), Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, Silver Bangles, Silver Spoons, Forks, Etc., Sterling Silver Brushes and Combs, Sterling Silver Cream and Sugars, Sterling Silver Photo Frames, Sterling Silver Smelling Salts, Sterling Silver Match Boxes, Ster'g Silver Cigar & Cigarette Cases, Sterling Silver Belts, Sterling Silver Novelties, Plated Novelties,

—AT—

Challoner and Mitchell's,
Manufacturing Jewellers, 47 Government Street

RECEIVED THIS DAY....
Monday, 26th Nov., 1894,
12 Packages
.....CONTAINING.....
Misses and Children's Jackets
ALSO New Styles in Capes,
Waterproofs, Jackets, Etc.
The Westside J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Our 15c Meals At The CEM RESTAURANT
Are unsurpassed by any House in the City. Cor. Government and Johnson Streets, in Hotel Victoria Block.

AUCTION! AUCTION!
Don't Miss the Great Opportunity of Securing Your Holiday Presents of
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.,
At your own prices. Without reserve. All goods warranted as represented or money refunded. Sales daily at 2:30 and 7:30 p.m.
49 GOVERNMENT STREET, OPPOSITE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Do you know that A. Gregg & Son carry a large reliable stock—bright and clean, embracing the latest novelties?

?

Are you aware that we number among our patrons a great many of the well dressed gentlemen of Victoria?

Do you know that A. Gregg & Son are presenting extraordinary opportunities to all gentlemen who desire to be well and economically dressed?

?

Why don't YOU, when you require clothing if you are not already one of our customers, enquire about A. Gregg & Son, Tailors, 62 Yates Street.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
The Old Reliable Wellington Coal for Household Purposes.
Wellington and Comox nut coal at reasonable prices. Carload lots at special rates.
Rattray & Hall, Sole Agents, 100 GOVT. ST., TEL. NO. 83. 34 STORE ST., TEL. NO. 197.

C. H. STICKELS .... ROOMS: 19 to 22 .... Board of Trade Building.
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT. ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. ...
Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

ALL ARE RESPONSIBLE.

Dominion Cabinet, Tupper Included, Helped to Fine the Post-office Clerks.

Persistent Decrease in the Revenue Causes Anxiety in Finance Department.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—During the month of November the revenues of the Dominion amounted to $2,775,556, as compared with $3,184,189 for November last year, a decline of over $400,000. There is much anxiety in the finance department owing to the persistent decline of the revenue. The month's expenditures on the consolidated fund were $2,605,742 as against $3,511,522 during November, 1893.

A bill to incorporate the Canadian Order of Foresters, as a benefit society, will be introduced next session. It is proposed to have the head office in Brantford, Ont.

Hon. Mr. Bowell received a cablegram from London stating that Sir John Thompson will be sworn into the privy council on Thursday next, the 13th, and will sail for home on the following Wednesday. The idea of nominating Dr. Montague yesterday for Welland is to enable Mr. Bolle, M. P. for Monck to run in Haldimand. The redistribution bill wiped out Monck.

Calgary, Dec. 8.—White Brae, of this city, was driving into town last night with a load of hay when the horses became frightened and precipitated him on the tongue, smashing his jaw. He was taken to the hospital and his lower jaw amputated. Brae died this morning.

Robert Stott, of Medicine Hat, a brakeman, about thirty years of age, fell off a freight train pulling out of the yard here at 11 o'clock this morning and was instantly killed. The wheels passed over his feet, cutting off the toes of one and the heel of the other, and he was rolled under the brakebeams into a ball. He came from Inverness, Scotland, and leaves a wife and child.

Arnprior, Ont., Dec. 8.—Robert Affleck, a farmer of McNab, Ont., while walking on the railway track above Arnprior was struck by an express train this morning and killed. The accident occurred on a trestle near a curve.

Emsdale, Ont., Dec. 8.—Col. O'Brien is to be opposed in Muskoka. Dr. Wade of Dunchurch has been chosen to contest the constituency.

Montreal, Dec. 8.—One of the cleverest and most important arrests ever made in this city was affected this morning through the shooting down of Constable Currin at midnight by burglars. For two months past a gang of swindlers and safe crackers from the United States have been plying their business here in a very successful manner, many of the largest financial and manufacturing concerns being defrauded and robbed of thousands of dollars.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—A prominent official in the postoffice department denies that Minister Caron should be held responsible in the case of the clerks at Victoria, because the matter was dealt with by the cabinet and the action taken was approved by Sir Charles H. Tupper.

The net debt of the Dominion increased during last month by $1,246,525. The gross debt increased over twenty million dollars as compared with the same time last year.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

Good Effect of the Czar's Amnesty Being Felt.

London, Dec. 8.—The Daily News correspondent in Odessa says that since the imperial amnesty was declared many persons have been released from the Odessa prisons. Among them are fourteen murderers and Captains Pesce and Kriun from the steamers Columbus and Vladimir. The captains were recently sentenced to four months' imprisonment and church penance for the criminal carelessness which resulted in the collision of their vessels in the Black sea last July, causing great loss of life.

SEVERE PUNISHMENT.

Austrian Officer Degraded for Mourning for Kossuth.

Vienna, Dec. 8.—Lieut. Leypold, an officer in the army reserve was tried by court-martial to-day for wearing crepe upon his arm at the funeral of the late Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, in defiance of an army order forbidding officers to do so. Lieut. Leypold was in civilian dress at the time and claimed that he acted as a private citizen and as marshall in the funeral procession. The court reduced the lieutenant to the ranks.

TUPPER HOLDS A RECEPTION.

Sir Charles Holds a Levee—What He Has to Say on Sealing Matters.

A reception was held by Minister Tupper in the Board of Trade rooms from 10:30 this morning to 2:30 this afternoon. Col. Prior, M.P., and Mr. Earle, M.P., were present and introduced the business men of Victoria to Mr. Tupper. In the afternoon, after dinner at Government House, Minister Tupper was driven around the city in the Lieutenant-Governor's carriage. Col. Prior and Mr. Earle accompanied the party, which also included R. L. Borden, Q.C., of Halifax, and Wallace McDonald, brother-in-law of Mr. Tupper.

At the conference with the sealers yesterday afternoon Sir Charles entered into a full explanation of his stand on the question and there was a general discussion of different points connected with the industry. He expressed the opinion that the sealers' claims for indemnity against Great Britain for being kept out of the sea under the modus vivendi were good and that he would aid them in every way in pressing for their rights. He expressed a wish to again discuss with them the matter of damage for actual losses as covered in the finding of facts. They have already expressed their willingness to accept $425,000 but he desires to know if they would prefer to have a joint commission go into the claims again or stand by their offer to settle for $425,000. The general meeting next week was discussed and it was agreed that the point above mentioned should be brought up then.

The gentlemen interested in the salmon canning industry are preparing for their meeting with the minister of marine and fisheries. They will ask him some questions and will make a variety of suggestions to him. They want reforms in every direction. One canner suggests that a big American salmon imported here during the Canadian close season be taken out of the cold storage plant and shown to the ministers. One prominent man said this morning: "Eastern and English ideas of the habits of fish are not fitted to the conditions which exist here and the canners, the whole industry and the fish themselves suffer under the present regulation. They do nobody any good. We will talk freely to Mr. Tupper and I personally would like to see the meeting open to press and public."

To-night the members of the Conservative Association will meet Sir Charles.

Legal Intelligence.

In Lindell v. the Corporation of Victoria Mr. Justice Drake yesterday gave judgment dismissing the plaintiff's action. The suit arose over an accident caused by a plank which was not nailed flying up and hitting the plaintiff on the face. His lordship held that in a case of this sort the city is not liable unless culpable negligence is found.

Mr. Justice Drake yesterday afternoon heard the appeal in the corporation vs. T. B. Pearson, who was fined $50 in Jan., 1893, by the magistrate for carrying on business as a wholesale trader without a license. He was also made pay the $50 license. The defendant set up among other things that he is not a wholesale trader but a manufacturer, A. L. Belyea for the appeal, and Eberts and Taylor contra.

CHEST PROTECTORS
AN ELEGANT LINE.
LATEST DESIGNS.
LOWEST PRICES.
COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DON'T FORGET TO GO TO SAMPSON'S Book Exchange to-night for something to read. 1t

THE ANNUAL SOCIAL DANCE of Court Vancouver A.O.F. will be held December 12th. Tickets, admitting ladies and gentleman, $2. M-W-S-td

LOST—In the business part of the city this morning, a $10 bill. Finder will be rewarded for its return to the Times office.

WANTED—Trees to prepare for grafting, root pruning, orchard renovating, etc. Apply J. W. Webb, Garden Contractor. 8-3t

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY of B. C. will meet on Monday, December 10, at 8 p.m. in Provincial Library.

TO LUMBERMEN—For sale cheap, 100 boom chains, sizes 5-8, 3-4 and 7-8. Also a few tons of 5-8x3-4 chain, very near new. Wm. Powell, Ontario Wagon Shop. dec8-1t

AMUSEMENT FOR THE WINTER EVENings.—A. H. Maynard, 41 Pandora street, is prepared, with a first-class pair of stereopticians, and a very large collection of slides, to give dissolving view entertainments to societies, private parties, &c. Also lanterns and slides for sale and hire at reasonable terms. d8-2t

ANNIVERSARY
DANCE AND SUPPER.
Colfax Lodge, Sisters of Rebekah,
Will give an Anniversary Dance and Supper
—on—
TUESDAY Ev'g, December 11,
At I. O. O. F. Hall, Douglas Street. Tickets can be procured from the members of the committee and at Henry Waller's, on Douglas street, Dean & Cryderman's, cor. Yates and Broad Streets.
(Colonist copy.)

America Photographed

We have on hand a limited number of complete fyles of the beautiful Portfolio, America Photographed, which was sold to our readers at 10 cents per copy. For a holiday present nothing more appropriate can be found. A volume only costs $2.00, and as a Christmas Gift will be most acceptable to any person of taste and refinement.
Apply at
TIMES OFFICE,
No. 26 Broad Street.

Take a Little Money
And buy a lot of toys at Russell and McDonald's, 134 Douglas street. tf

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

THE NANAIMO ROBBERY.

Two Chinamen Arrested, One at Chemainus and the Other in This City.

The Officers Have Had a Long Chase After One of Them.

Lem Yem is in the provincial police station and Lim Ying Jock is in the city jail. They are alleged to have been implicated in the robbery of $800 from Mow Yuen of Nanaimo. Yem was arrested at Chemainus by Constables Hutcheson and Dougall, and Jock was caught by Constable Perdue in Chinatown at two o'clock this morning. Yem is said to have stolen the money and to have handed it to Yock for safe keeping. Constables Hutcheson and McDougall had a lively run for Yem. He saw them coming to his wash house and ran out of the back door. The officers gave chase. They were slowly gaining on Yem, who proved a quick runner, when he suddenly disappeared from view as though the ground had opened up and swallowed him. The officers could not believe their eyes. It was somewhat dusk and they could not see far ahead. But they soon realized the reason of the Chinaman's disappearance. A few seconds more and a sand pit was yawning before them. It was fifty feet deep. They came upon the pit before they could realize it and with no time to consider the possible consequences of such a leap. They took the leap. Officer Hutcheson escaped unhurt, but Office rDougall received a serious injury to his left leg. Both men continued their run and were soon up with the Chinaman. The Chinaman fought desperately but was soon overpowered. The case will come up in the provincial police court Monday morning.

WHAT DO PARENTS SAY?

School Trustees Say Pupils Lose Too Much Time Over Exhibitions.

There is a difference between the city school trustees and Superintendent of Education Pope. The trustees wish to make an alteration in the time of holding the entrance and promotion examinations in the public schools. Superintendent Pope is not of the same mind with them. The alteration proposed is to postpone the holding of examinations from the beginning of December till three or four days from the date of the closing of the schools. A member of the board of school trustees said to the Times: "It is true, as you say, there is a difference. You see it is this way. The examinations have heretofore been held on the third or fourth of the month; that is two weeks previous to the closing for the term. The result is that after the examinations have been held the pupils do not give full attention to their studies and many of them absent themselves entirely for the remainder of the term. It is practically losing two weeks. Superintendent Pope wishes to have the result of the examinations announced at the end of the term, but there is no necessity for this. Why not hold the examinations later and let the teachers examine the papers during the holidays? They have plenty of time. Under the old plan the pupils lose a great deal of valuable time, for even those who remain at school do not study; they mainly devote themselves to rehearsing charades, recitations, etc., with the idea of giving an exhibition at the end of the term. An exhibition is a very good thing—in its place—but it is never intended that exhibitions should be prepared to the exclusion of studies. And that is what is being done. When children stay away from school, the school trustees lose the per capita tax on the daily attendance; and, in the case of there being three hundred or four hundred children, it makes quite a difference. A special meeting of the board has been called for Monday morning, when the trustees will wait upon Minister Baker in a body and lay the matter before him. They hope to be able to make the change as they think it is in the interest of both the children and the ratepayers."

Brief Locals.

—The collier Costa Rica is this afternoon being hauled up on the marine railway at Esquimalt.

—The case of Lee Heng Yum, charged with obtaining money under false pretences, was called in the police court today, but there was no time to take it up and the case went over until Tuesday. The prosecution will when the case is resumed proceed to prove what Yan Yan is.

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers.

—Upon Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's arrival at Vancouver the correspondent of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer sent a long dispatch to that paper. The paper, with its usual enterprise, published what they thought was a picture of the Dominion minister, but what was in reality a photograph of the elder Sir Charles Tupper, Canada's representative in Great Britain.

ARMENIAN OUTRAGE.

Different Powers Asked to Appoint Commissioners.

Constantinople, Dec. 7.—The sultan yesterday dispatched an invitation to the president of the United States to participate through a representative in a mixed commission of the powers to visit Armenia and investigate the conditions there. President Cleveland declined the invitation, but intimated a willingness to permit an American representative to accompany the proposed commission in an independent capacity. The sultan thereupon cabled to the president inviting the appointment of such a representative, and to-day learned that the United States would accept the modified invitation.

London, Dec. 7.—The Morning Post prints this dispatch from Constantinople: Great Britain was asked at the same time as the United States to appoint a member of the Armenian commission. The Washington government assented immediately. Then Mr. Cleveland telegraphed that he had reconsidered the matter. Great Britain, the United States and Turkey are still in communication, but nothing final has been arranged. The Porte again explains that the outbreak originated in an Armenian outbreak against Turkish authority, accompanied by conflicts between the Armenians and Kurds. Troops were sent to redress the disorders, it is said, and possibly in effecting their orders they killed a number of people, but the alleged murders and outrages are deemed wholly improbable, inasmuch as Turkish troops would only fight against armed rebels.

A deputation from the Armenian society called to-day at the Russian, French, German, Austrian and Italian embassies and presented a petition appealing to the powers to remember the pledges taken by them in Berlin.

The Daily News will say to-morrow that Miles A. Jewett, United States consul in Sivas, has been instructed from Washington to attend the commission of inquiry in Armenia, while maintaining a strictly independent attitude towards the representatives of the European powers.

Vienna, Dec. 7.—A dispatch from Constantinople says Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador at Constantinople, is dissatisfied with the Porte's statement that the Armenian outrages were only ordinary acts of brigandage, and he has made further strong representations to the Porte that Great Britain is aware that the affair partook of the nature of a rising upon the part of the Armenians, owing to the intolerable situation, the absence of security for life and property and the depredations of the Kurds. Sir Philip holds that the official communication was intended as a guide to the commission and to prejudice the case. It is reported that further disturbances have occurred in the Zeitun district, in the mountains of Asia Minor and in Sassoun.

Boston, Dec. 7.—The society of the friends of Armenia, of this city, began to-day to circulate a petition to the president of the United States and the czar of Russia asking them to interfere to prevent further slaughter of Armenians by the Turks, and to secure reparation for the blood already shed.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Preparations for the National Convention at Denver.

Denver, Col., Dec. 8.—There were further arrivals to-day of delegates to the national convention of the American Federation of Labor, which opens on Monday. Talks with the new arrivals indicate that the opposition to President Gompers is weakening and that the administration of office during the year has received the endorsement of delegates who had been counted among the opposition. The fact has also developed that quite a number of delegates have been instructed by their respective unions to vote for the state and national destruction of the liquor traffic.

CHINA-AMERICAN TREATY.

Laws Against Chinese Just as Stringent as Ever.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The ratifications of the new emigrant convention between the United States and China were exchanged at the state department to-day by Secretary Gresham and Minister Yang Yu. Only the President's proclamation of the fact, which should be made to-morrow, remains to make it binding upon the citizens of both countries. The convention will remain in force for ten years from to-day, and unless six months before that time notice of its final termination shall be given by either party it continues for a similar period. The convention is designed to provide reciprocally for the better protection of citizens or subjects of each country within the jurisdiction of the other.

Article 1 stipulates that except under conditions subsequently specified the immigration of Chinese laborers to the U. S. shall be absolutely prohibited.

Article 2 excepts from the provisions of the preceding article the return to the United States of every registered Chinese laborer who has a lawful child or parent in the United States or property to the value of $1000 or debts of like amount pending settlement. To secure this exception, however, such laborer is compelled before leaving the United States to deposit with the collector of customs before he departs a full description in writing of his family or property or debts, and shall in exchange be furnished with a certificate of his right to return. Forfeiture of the right is provided in case the description is proved to be false.

Article 3 excepts the right at present enjoyed of Chinese subjects being officials, teachers, students, merchants or travellers for curiosity or pleasure but not laborers of, coming to, or residing in the United States. This class, however, is admitted only upon a certificate approved by the diplomatic or consular representative of the country at the port whence such Chinese depart. The privilege of transit of Chinese laborers across the United States in journeying to or from other countries is continued.

By article 4 it is agreed that Chinese of the laboring or any other class either permanently or temporarily in the U. S. shall have all the protection to their persons and property that is given to citizens of the most favored nations except the right to become naturalized citizens.

Article 5 recognizes the right of China to enact and enforce similar laws and legislation to our Chinese registration act, providing for the administration of all American, skilled and unskilled, laborers residing in China, and binds this government to report to the government of China the full name, age, occupation and place of residence of all citizens of the United States, including missionaries, within and without the treaty ports of China."

THE PARISH COUNCILS.

Prospects for the Elections to the New Governing Bodies.

London, Dec. 1.—During the next fortnight some 23,000 different local elections are to be held in England, and over 90,000 persons are to be elected to offices which had not heretofore existed. There has been no parallel since the emancipation of the Russian serfs for such a tremendous alteration in the machinery of local administration. They say that in the country parts public attention has been fixed on the impending election of parish and district councils for months, and that the voters are keen to put the new institutions to democratic uses from the outset, but that in large towns, most of all in London, the magnitude of the metamorphoses is only now dawning on the public mind. All vestrydom, as it has grown up in the metropolis through ages of ecclesiastical control, is to be swept clean away and 5000 new officials are to be chosen to manage the small affairs of parishes under wholly altered conditions. In Battersea, for instance, which is John Burns' district, there are over 500 nominations for 120 offices, and, if the ballots are printed, as in the parliamentary elections, each elector will be obliged to pick out the names on a voting paper five feet long. It will interest New Yorkers to learn that, with such a portentious ballot as that, it is feared that it will be necessary to give the voter one or two added minutes over the usual five minutes' time in the booth. In some parishes one hears of voters being drilled beforehand by means of blackboards, with names arranged as they will be on the ballots.

But, in any event, it will be a long time before the new order of things makes a definite impression upon the historic chaos of London Bumbledom. It is in the rural districts that swifter and more dramatic results are looked for. Here the astonished Hodge suddenly finds himself invested with power to run his village in his own way and to read the riot act to the squire and the parson, who have been sitting on his chest ever since the days of the Heptarchy. He can even levy a tax on their property for parish purposes up to a penny in the pound, or about four mills on the dollar. Such a powerful legend has grown up about the dense slowness and stupidity of the English yokel that London fancy easily pictures him staring open mouthed at his voting paper, until the publican, or landlord's agent, or curate, comes along and marks it for him. But those who have been working in the country say that the rustic has his eyes wide open, instead of his mouth, and that he is making no mistake at all as to who should be on the parish council and what a new village parliament can do for him. Of course, the parsons, squires and publicans are straining every nerve to capture the new organizations. It is hard this year, for the first time in memory, to get game beaters for shooting parties, owing to the unheard of prodigality of landlords in tempting rural laborers to move stones, repair hedges, sweep up leaves, and to do other jobs, and to the wonderful spurt of active benevolence which every local Lady Bountiful has put on in the contribution of coals, blankets, flannels and the like. But, while Hodge is taking all that is offered, it is believed that he is not to be humbugged when it comes to voting. At all events, it is upon what he does that the keenest general interest is centred.—London Correspondence New York Times.

CONDENSED DISPATCHES.

News Received by Wire From All Parts of the World.

The United States house will on Monday take up President Cleveland's recommendation respecting the currency.

The United States treasury lost by the withdrawal of gold on Thursday seventeen hundred thousand dollars. The withdrawals have reduced the gold reserve to below one hundred and nine million.

The Eastern War.

Chee Foo, Dec. 7.—The Tsung Li Yamen has decided to send a special ambassador to Tokio, fully authorized to negotiate a treaty of peace. This is the result of an intimation from United States Minister Denby that he and the United States Minister to Japan have prepared the way for direct communication between China and Japan.

Lyons, France, Dec. 7.—The Missions Catholiques has received a letter from Mgr. Mutel, addressed from Seoul, the capital of Corea, announcing that all of the French missionaries in Corea have, after great hardships, succeeded in reaching Seoul. The letter adds that all the Christian villages in Corea have been pillaged and burned, and that numbers of native Christians have been massacred.

DID NOT PAY.

Over $1000 Owed by Patients to the Jubilee Hospital.

The Jubilee Hospital board met in regular session last night.

Dr. Richardson, medical health officer, recommended the purchase of marble baths for fever patients. The average number of patients during the month was 41.9 and the average cost per day $1.14. Referred to the committee of the month.

Mrs. McMillan, the matron, reported that there are now nine nurses in training, with almost daily applications for admission. Four graduates were doing very satisfactory work in the city and neighborhood. Next month Miss Woodrow will have completed her two years' training, and before May next two others will be leaving to find work outside.

The donations for the month were: Clothing, Mrs. C. Kent, Mrs. Aspland and Mr. Hussey; reading matter, R. M. A. club.

Treasurer Chudley reported that a large number of patients came to the hospital and were registered as pay patients, but they never paid their hospital bills. Many of them had been given credit for years and still were indebted to the board. One man owed $80 for treatment and had given his note, which was dishonored. A prominent citizen, and well able to pay, Mr. Chudley said, owed $135.50 for treatment for his wife and daughter. Over $1000 was owing by pay patients. Vancouver and Nanaimo had the kindness to send sick patients down to Victoria, and when in Victoria and sick they could not well be refused admittance to the hospital, but it was not fair to Victoria. Mr. Chudley would like delinquents to followin the footsteps of a poor woman of the Salvation Army, who had been in the hospital for a long time, and owed, together with doctors' bills, $686. When she came out of the hospital she insisted on selling her property to liquidate the debt, although the directors offered to give her time.

Mr. Chudley was instructed to collect the bills at once, or ortherwise to put them in the hands of solicitors.

NEW JAPANESE TREATY.

The Little Empire Now Being Treated as a Civilized Country.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—The convention between the United States and Japan sent to the senate yesterday supplements the treaty of 1858, in which Japan was dealt with as a barbarous nation, and that of 1866, by which the United States, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands established Japan's customs tariff for her. It stipulates that the United States shall recognize the exclusive power of the Japanese government to adjust the terms of the tariff and taxes and establish regulations appertaining to foreign commerce in the open ports of Japan.

AN OLD WARRIOR DEAD.

He Took Part in all the Recent American Wars.

New York, Dec. 7.—General Scammon died to-day in Audribon park. He entered West Point in 1833 and was at one time professor of mathematics in that academy. He was the tutor of Grant, Rosencrans and Newton. He took an active part in the Seminoles, Mexican and civil wars. His only living brother is Charles Melville Scammon, of the marine service, stationed at San Francisco. He was a convert to the Catholic faith.

A DIAMOND TRICK.

An Imitation Substituted Before the Jeweler's Eyes.

One of the foreign travellers of a famous jewelry house in this city has just returned from his annual trip abroad, and upon reading a clever shop-lifter's trick executed here told of a bold and clever diamond robbery in Paris that borders on the high art.

The swindle was perpetrated in a diamond shop on the Rue de la Paix, one of the busiest centres of trade in Paris. A stranger came in and told the proprietor that he had found a stone among his family effects which had been there a great many years, and the value of which he was anxious to know. He said he didn't suppose it could be worth very much, as otherwise it could not be found among his family possessions. The jeweler took the diamond out of the soiled paper in which the stranger brought it, and examining it closely with a strong glass, seemed surprised. Hesitating a moment he stepped into his private office to show it to another expert. Returning he said:

"Why, sir, this is not only a good stone, but a remarkably clear one and very valuable."

The stranger laughed incredulously, remarking lightly, "Nonsense; it may be a fine imitation, but certainly not a real diamond, for how would it get into the possession of my family, who were always poor? And how could it lie among our effects undisturbed for so many years?"

The jeweler assured him that it certainly was a diamond and a gem of the first water, and added that if the owner would leave it for a day or two he would show the stone to other jewelers and get their opinion. The owner agreed to this and two days later called again. The diamond merchant promptly repeated his assertion as to the purity of the stone, and added that it was worth at least 18,000 francs.

"Well," the owner replied, "I can't believe you yet, for I am certain it must be an imitation, no matter how good it looks; but I want to sell it, and if you are willing to buy it how much will you pay for it and take your chances on the stone?"

"Well, under the circumstances, I will give 17,000 francs for the stone," the merchant replied.

"And when can I get the money or your check for it?"

"You may call in a day or two."

The jeweler was not a novice in the business; moreover, he was a Parisian of the purest type, and in matters of business he was as shrewd as any of his brother merchants in that busy city. He took no chances, and to make doubly sure of his bargain, he put the stranger off again, and in the interval not only removed all possible doubt as to the genuineness of the stone, but also found at least two very willing purchasers at a handsome advance over what he had offered. Therefore, when the stranger paid his final visit the jeweler had the stone in his safe, and with a check all filled out. As the jeweler turned to hand the check over to the stranger, the latter said with half a sigh:

"Well, if I must part with it let me have one last look at it."

The check still lay on the counter as the stranger picked up the paper containing the gem and slowly opened its folds. Then, after a long look, with a heavy sigh, he folded the paper again and handed it back to the jeweler.

As the jeweler started to make out a receipt for the money the stranger said: "Now it is not very clear in my mind that this can be a genuine stone, and I am very peculiar about some things please make your receipt read 'Received for one imitation stone, 17,000 francs,' for I can never believe that our family every possessed anything else."

"That is a strange peculiarity of yours," the jeweler replied, "but I don't know that it makes much difference."

The receipt was made out as the stranger desired, who signed it, and the jeweler deposited the paper containing the stone with the receipt once more in the drawer of his safe.

The following day a friend called, the recent purchase was spoken of, and the paper containing the stone was brought out. As the jeweler took out the stone his face grew pale.

"Mon Dieu!" he cried. "My money! my money!"

The closer he now examined the stone the more evident it grew that the stone was really an imitation after all, and he sank down in his chair and read the wording of the receipt and then recalled all the circumstances and how the stranger took one last long look at the treasure, it became clear to him that in that moment he was robbed and an imitation substituted for the good stone before his very eyes.—New York Sun.

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

I have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

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The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.

First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates. University, Professional Commercial and Modern Courses.

Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply

PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

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Autumn term begins MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, 1894.

REMOVAL NOTCIE.

DR. WADE

Has removed his office to No. 4 Broughton Street, corner of Government street (over E. M. Johnson's office). Hours 10 to 1, 3 to 5 and 7:30 to 8. Hours for eye and ear cases—10:30 to 12. 5-1m

GROCESIER.

New Fruits

Just received, a complete line of new Sultana and Valencia Raisins, Currants, Figs and Peel. Selling off last year's currants at 5c. per pound.

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

Xmas Fruit.

CURRANTS AND RAISINS

Just arrived and thoroughly cleaned in our fruit cleaning machine. We guarantee the prices right and quality best at

JOHN'S BROS.,
261 Douglas St., Cor. Kings Road.

Are You In the Swim?

Everybody is who buys their Groceries At

W. Hazlett's Cash Grocery,
72 Fort Street, near Douglas.

—PRICES AWAY DOWN—

5 lb. Pails Mince Meat	75 cts.
5 lb. Pails Jam	65 cts.
7 lb. Pails Jam	85 cts.
3 1-2 lbs. Currants	25 cts.
3 1-2 lbs. Raisins	25 cts.
2 lbs. Best Prunes	25 cts.
2 lbs. Best Apricots	25 cts.
2 lbs. Dried Apples	25 cts.
Japanese Oranges	50 cts per box

And a compl e stock of First Class Groceries at Equally Low Prices.

Note the address: 72 Fort Street, near Douglas. A call solicited.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use
IS THE BEST.
Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other
Manufactured by
RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,
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62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

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GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE used over 30 YEARS. THIS has cured thousands of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes are guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00, six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL Co., Detroit, Mich. Sold and sent anywhere by mail by LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C.

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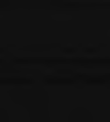

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses, producing free, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains on approach. Now used by over 30,000 ladies. Once used will use again. Invigorates these organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed in stamps, $1.00 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

THE COL. AND THE TARIFF.

What Victoria's Military Representative Had to Say Last Session.

He Was More Than Ever Before an "Out-and-Out Protectionist."

The speech delivered on the tariff question by Col. Prior, M. P., last session was at the time reported in full in the Times. As a reminder of the Colonel's position in tariff matters, and in the belief that it will help to convert voters to the Liberal side, it is once more reproduced. The report is taken unchanged from the "Hansard:"—

I trust that hon. gentlemen will pardon one who holds the humble position that I do in this house if I take up the time of the house at this late period of the debate and of the night, and I promise that my remarks will be short. We have heard speeches from the hon. gentlemen representing constituencies in every province and in every section of the country; and in these speeches giving forcible and able voice to arguments of every description for and against protection and free trade. We have been asked, sir, to believe, on the one hand, that Canada is in a prosperous and flourishing condition; that trade is good; that her people are contented and happy and that only under a policy of protection can she continue in her successful career. We have also, on the other hand, been asked to believe that Canada is at a standstill; that her treasury is depleted; that her trade is stagnant; that the manufacturers of the country have been making colossal fortunes at the expense of the farmer and the mechanic; that misery and starvation is found throughout the land, and that the only panacea for this pitable state of affairs is the inauguration of a free trade policy. Sir, I have listened to these arguments with great interest, and I may say with great respect. The gladiators in this political arena have hurled defiance across the floor of the house and have called upon their henchmen to stand firm to the principles and by their party. Sir, I when I heard the magnificent speeches made by hon. gentlemen on the floor of this house. Sir, after these champions have exhausted themselves in expatiating upon the graces and beauties of their lady loves, it would be presumptuous in me to think of saying anything new or anything even that would interest hon. gentlemen here to-night. But I do think that it is right on an occasion of this kind, an occasion which, I may say, I consider one of the most momentous that has occurred for a long time, that every hon. gentleman should rise in his place and in a few words state what his convictions are in regard to the trade policy of this country. I can honestly say, after listening attentively to the arguments that have been presented, that I am, if possible, more than ever an out and out protectionist. In my humble opinion not one single argument has been advanced by hon. gentlemen opposite that would convince me in the slightest degree that the affairs of this country would be in a better condition under a free trade policy than under the policy we have at the present time. Not one argument have hon. gentlemen opposite made use of that has not been combatted, aye, simply pulverized, by the speakers on this side. I have the honor to represent a constituency in the province of British Columbia and I have not the slightest doubt in my own mind that if it was not for this policy under which we are fortunately carrying on the affairs of this country, there would be hardly a manufacturer, hardly a mechanic who would be making the decent living he is at the present time. I may be wrong, but this is my firm conviction of the people of British Columbia. If we may judge by the results of the elections for the last fifteen years. I noticed one thing with regard to what gentlemen opposite have said during this debate, and that is that they have argued as to how the tariff affected certain interests and certain localities, losing sight of the fact that we have only one tariff, and that must do for the whole country, and therefore necessarily there must be a large measure to give and take between the different provinces. Sir I am proud to say that the average British Columbian is a large-minded and liberal-minded man. It may be that the vastness and grandness of the country in which he lives impresses him and expands his ideas. But, be that as it may, though he thinks that his first duty to himself and his family is to look after his own individual success, still he knows the more he is called upon to do; he knows that if we are to build up this country and make a nation of it such as we have a right to expect it will become, he and every other man in Canada must help his fellow-citizens and all must stand together from one coast to the other. It must be that under a protective and equally under a free trade or any other tariff some individual or some one industry must suffer. There is no tariff that can be framed by the ablest statesman that ever lived or by the man with the most experience in such matters that can give exactly equal rights and advantages to each individual and each industry in a country of this size. Hon. gentlemen will perhaps know that the people of British Columbia pays large sums into the treasury in the way of customs and other duties. But, though they pay these large sums, do hon. gentlemen opposite think that these men believe that they would be better off under a free trade policy? No, sir, not for a single moment. Though they pay about three times as much per head as the Ontario man, still all they ask is that they should have a proper and equitable return made to them in the shape of useful and necessary public buildings and subsidies. They know that in a new country like this; a country of great possibilities; aye, of great certainties, before the country can take its proper position industries must be built up and fostered and the natural resources of the country now lying dormant at our doors must be made use.

Sir, do hon. gentlemen opposite believe that in a new country like British Columbia, if we were not for the protective policy we could carry on and build up the industries we have. At the present time we have large iron works and shops that are struggling along for a bare existence. It is all that they can do to pay a dividend on the capital. We have sash and door factories; we have rice mills, where the rice is brought from China and cleaned and prepared for the consumer; we have spice mills, vinegar works and breweries, and many other smaller industries which employ large numbers of men who are earning good wages, though the proprietors cannot manage to make more than a decent profit. But suppose the protection should be taken from them, what would be the consequence? Every one of these industries, so far as I know, I am sure would be forced to close up. The influx of goods from the American side would fill the market, and instead of our own people being engaged in manufacturing these goods, these men who are now happy and have steady work would be out of employment, and in short time would be wanting the necessaries of life. Sir, hon. gentlemen on either side of the house have paid great attention to the farmers of this country. Now there is nobody has a greater respect for the farmer than I have, no one better aware of the fact that the farmers are a large majority in the country. But surely other men should be protected as well as the farmer. If you do away with the industries of the cities and towns, what becomes of the home market for the produce of the farm? The home trade is, by long way, better for the farmer than the export trade. The farmer of British Columbia particularly must be a protectionist. At the present time the prices of many of his products are kept down and ruled by the prices of the same articles brought from the Northwest and Manitoba. But if you were to open the country under free trade the British Columbia farmer would be literally swamped by the products that would be brought across from the American side. Even at the present time large quantities of these products are brought across—the duty being paid upon them—and sold at prices at which the British Columbia farmer could not make an honest living. If it were not for protection not 25 per cent. of the traders and manufacturers of that province would be in business. I said at the beginning of my remarks that it would be presumptuous in me to take up the time of the house in trying to voice arguments that have been put forward by abler men than myself, but still I think I was right in rising and giving utterance to my convictions. I may say that I am rather sorry that the government has seen fit to make such large reductions on some articles in the new tariff. However, it is not a subject that I can deal with here, and I shall have a good chance to return to it when we get into committee. I cannot say that trade is prosperous in British Columbia, nor indeed in Canada. But is is prosperous anywhere in the world? Is it prosperous in free trade countries any more than in countries under protection? There is a genral stagnation of trade all over the world, and it is due to causes that I do not think the ablest and most experienced financier can explain any better than I can myself. If we look to the south of us we find that trade there is also slack; it is more than that; it is simply in a deplorable condition. In a weak moment the voters of the United States gave up their allegiance to a policy that has made them the envy of the world, and now look at them. Go into the manufacturing towns in the States and see the condition of affairs. It is simply financial chaos from one end of the country to another. You see silent looms, extinguished forges; you meet with ruined merchants; you hear of the crash of falling fortunes that men are losing from day to day. But most pitiable of all it is to see the large army of unemployed, with their wives and families, tramping through the silent streets of the cities. Sir, Mr. Joseph Buchanan, of New York, has published a somewhat elaborate paper showing the numbers of unemployed in the United States. He puts the number of adult males in the United States at 13,000,000, of which 6,000,000 are employed in agricultural pursuits and 1,000,000 are proprietors of various manufacturing establishments, thus leaving 6,000,000 wage earners. Of these 6,000,000 he says there are at the present time 2,390,000 out of work. Is not that a most deplorable state of affairs? Workingmen all over the world are slow to learn, but we generally find that in the end their judgment is correct. Like Artemus Ward, I do not care to prophesy unless I know, but I will venture for once to say that the first opportunity the people of the United States have for pronouncing their opinion upon free trade at the polls the party now in power will be swept out by a wind of popular disfavor that can only be compared to a blizzard. Sir, I ask this house, I ask the people of Canada, to take warning by them and stick to a good thing when they know they have got it. In conclusion, I may be allowed to tell a little story, and as it has a moral I will tell it with a purpose. Hon. gentlemen from the Maritime Provinces may perhaps have heard of it, as I am told the incident took place somewhere in their country. It seems that there was a very hot election being waged in some portion of the Maritime Provinces, and at a certain meeting the feeling rose to a fever heat and there was a great deal of excitement among those present. One candidate got up and made a magnificent speech and was cheered to the echo. When the other candidate came forward in a trembling state of excitement, he looked around on the sea of faces, gesticulated and grabbed at his throat, but he could get nothing out. At last he managed to blurt out: "Boys, it's all here, but I can't get it out!" Well, sir, the moral of that story is that that candidate was elected. Now British Columbia members come a long distance, and they have not the privilege, as you all know, of being able to run down to their homes every week or two; and therefore they naturally get a little irritable and a little impatient as the days go by to see the end of the session. Well, sir, I trust that hon. gentlemen who are thinking, after this debate is over, of making two or three hours' speeches, will imitate the man who could not get it out, and they will not only do us a good turn, but they will also make their own election sure.

PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.

To the Editor:—Mr. Adams, in speaking to the above resolution in the legislature on Thursday, remarked that he thought it would be admitted by nearly all that effort should be made to preserve the labor market for deserving men, so that they may be able to get living wages and not be forced into competition with men absolutely destitute and ready to work for anything they can get."

Does it not seem strange that such a resolution should be brought in by a member of the house representing such a remote district as Mr. Adams does?

Observing the remarks made by some of those hon. gentlemen who spoke to the question, I think it is quite clear that the resolution was given to the member to move, so that other responsible members would have the opportunity to throw the responsibility of our over-stocked market on the Dominion government, knowing at the same time that the resolution is unconstitutional and that nothing beneficial to the working classes can possibly be derived from it.

The honest workingman does not ask for legislation against his brother because he is poor. Are there not scores of poor families in our midst to-day that brought money with them, who were deluded by the flowery eulogistical (but what are called by the deluded scandalous) pamphlets, supposed to be published by the provincial government and circulated in all parts of the world?

What the working classes want, and what they have been promised is not a mining bureau. No, that is too expensive to be asked for from a retrenching government and can only be indulged in by a few interested members and rich mining speculators at the expense of the toilers.

What the masses want is an inexpensive institution, one that will not cost hundreds where the other will cost thousands, and what nearly all the states in the union and other places have—that is a provincial labor bureau so that authentic labor statistics can be collected and sent frequently to all labor centres. Then we shall not be troubled with pauper immigrants, or disappointed mechanics or laborers, to be kept by charity through the winter.

I see that the committee representing the Conservative association to welcome the Hon. Sir Charles Tupper is mainly composed of members of the local house. So they wish us to again vote for them before they redeem their promises, do they?

ANOTHER MECHANIC.
Victoria, Dec. 7. H

PULPIT PLAGIARISM.

Free Customs Relating to Sermons in England.

It is notorious that in England there exist a sentiment and usage regarding pulpit plagiarism which belong to a plane much lower than the average standard of our country. The advertisement and sale of sermons, for the use more especially of clergymen of the Established church, have long been an unblushing affront to honor and decency. The Rev. Charles Buck, in his book of "Anecdotes, Religious, Moral and Entertaining," states that not far from one of the English universities three different clergymen, on three successive Sundays, delivered the same discourse and to the same congregation. More recently, Lord Teignmouth relates that on the same day he heard in Dublin two sermons of Mr. Venn, of Clapham, by two clergymen in different places. Yet more recently an English clergyman, who was chaplain at a station on the continent, preached a volume of Caird's sermons right through without giving credit. Professor Shedd, in his "Homiletics and Pastoral Theology," quotes the following: The English Churchman contains the following announcement: "A clergyman of experience and moderate views, who distinguished himself during his university course in divinity and English composition, will furnish original sermons, in strict accordance with the Church of England, in a legible hand, at 5s. 1d. each. Only one copy will be given in any diocese. A specimen will be sent if wished for. Sermons made to order on any required subject on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply."—Hartford Seminary Record.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

To Nursing Mothers!

A leading Ottawa Doctor writes: "During Lactation, when the strength of the mother is deficient, or the secretion of milk scanty, WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT gives most gratifying results." It also improves the quality of the milk.

It is largely prescribed
To Assist Digestion,
To Improve the Appetite,
To Act as a Food for Consumptives,
In Nervous Exhaustion, and as a Valuable Tonic.

PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

What Did Mrs.—— Say?

That We Can Get Almost Anything We Want
—AT—
WEILER BROS.
Or as some people say: "Naples of British Columbia," for they have the Most Complete Stock of
Xmas and New Years Presents
You could wish to see.
We would suggest that you make a selection from
OUR STOCK OF PLATED GOODS
See the prices before buying elsewhere.
BRASS GOODS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC

LENZ & LEISER,
Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing
Gents' Furnishings, Etc.
We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

R. KENNY.
formerly manager for McLennan & McFeeley, has opened a General House Furnishing Store at 74 Yates street, under the name of R. Kenny & Co. Owing to Mr. Kenny's long experience in this line of business, customers giving him a call will find his stock all new and well selected. The firm are also agents for hard or Anthracite Coal.

GREEK AS A LIVING TONGUE.

A Difference Between Its Fate and That of Latin.

The fact that the entire demos of Athens not only followed with perfect ease the dramas and song of their poets and the harangues of their orators, but were quick to seize every nicety and detect any flaws in them—this undeniable fact is an isolated instance of the existence of an intellectual aristocracy unrivalled in Ancient Greece itself, and unmatched in any other epoch or country.

On the contrary we have every evidence that in ancient Greece there existed, not only a vernacular, a variety of local idioms and provincialisms, but also entire dialects, special to certain parts of the Greek world, which have not all been preserved in classic literature. Dr. Coumanoudes, the learned professor at the Athens university, has collected from inscriptions and other sources, and published in the form of a dictionary, 10,000 Greek words not met with in any Greek text known to us, and not included in any Greek lexicon. Words, again, and forms of speech used in Homer and some of the earlier poets, disappear in the classics, but are in constant use in the mouth of the people of Crete and other parts of Greece at the present day.

The Greek language has never ceased to live. Latin indeed—in spite of its exclusive adoption for lithurgical purposes by the Roman church to this day, and in spite of its special use up to a comparatively recent time for certain courtly and legal functions—Latin has died out as a spoken and written language. Its different dialects, having been debased, were merged into local idioms, and have developed into the romance languages of modern Europe, which now deviate from the mother tongue so materially as each to require a different grammar, a special dictionary and a separate study for its acquisition; and no one of these offshoots of Latin approaches the parent stock so closely as the Greek of to-day does that of Plato or Xenophon. Latin having thus died has undergone no change. Greek has changed from age to age because it has continued to live. But its changes have been, so to say, exterior, not organic; superficial, not fundamental.

After reaching the highest pitch of excellence—a perfection so supreme and ideal as to remain forever the one unrivalled model of human speech—the Greek language declined, decayed and became degraded almost beyond recovery, but it has again been resuscitated. It has been regenerated and cleansed from the effects of a long barbarous oppression, and it now reverts more and more every day to its original purity and beauty, thus faithfully recording, in its own vicissitudes, the glories and the misfortunes of the Greeks themselves.

As it rose to its greatest perfection and beauty with the victories of Marathon and Salamis and the splendors of the Periclean age, so it declined under the Romans; it decayed with the Byzantine empire, it was lowered almost beyond recognition under the tyranny of the Turks, only to take again a new life to itself, and thus herald the regeneration and signal the freedom of New Greece. For it is a remarkable feature in the survival of Greek language and literature that it preceded and prepared the political regeneration of the people; it did not follow as a result, but it was a cause.—Forum.

—He—Do you subscribe to the theory of evolution?

She (the hopeless perveny)—No; what are the subscription rates?—Chicago Record.

WALTER BAKER & CO.
The Largest Manufacturers of
PURE, HIGH GRADE
COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES
On this Continent, have received
HIGHEST AWARDS
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Industrial and Food EXPOSITIONS
In Europe and America.
Unlike the Dutch Process, no Alkalies or other Chemicals or Dyes are used in any of their preparations. Their delicious BREAKFAST COCOA is absolutely pure and soluble, and costs less than one cent a cup.
SOLD BY GROCERS EVERYWHERE.
WALTER BAKER & CO. DORCHESTER, MASS.

Sale By Tender
OF
STOCK OF DRY GOODS!
Tenders will be received up to noon on Wednesday, the 12th December, instant, for the purchase of the balance of the stock of Dry Goods remaining unsold at the
"STANLEY: HOUSE,"
No. 60 GOVERNMENT STREET.
Particulars of the stock and invoices can be obtained on the premises.
The highest tender or any tender not necessarily accepted.
W. T. REDMOND,
dec7-td Mortgagee.

C. P. N. CO., LTD., STEAMER
DANUBE
Meyer Master
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf,
—FOR—
Skidegate and Way Ports
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Wednesday, December 12
At 8 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage, apply at office of Company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.
The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time without notification.
December 7. JNO. IRVING, Manager.

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Late of London, Eng. General family and obstetric practice, with special attention to diseases of children and diseases of the chest and stomach. Over twenty-five years' professional experience. Many years a member of the British Homoeopathic Society, British Gynoecological Society and Pathological Society of London. Dr. Williams may be consulted at all hours at his office and residence 94 Pandora, near Quadra street, city. Telephone 153. jul2-tf

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JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

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The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

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Court Vancouver No. 5735, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Forester's Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
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Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard street on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
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PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplies at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 148

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Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler
New York Hotel Building, Yates St.

Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

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Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
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And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.
Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

Accurately adjusted.
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FOR SALE—Grocery business doing. Stock chas spot cash trade; will be sold cheap, owing to sickness. J. Coltart, real estate agent. d7-2t

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WANTED—Immediately a thoroughly experienced steward; must have first class credentials as to character and ability. Apply by letter to the Secretary of the Union Club. n23-tf

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NURSING by a competent woman; charges very moderate. Apply 113 Chatham St. n3

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MASTERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Good cook open to engagement. Apply "E," 5 Green street, city.

SHOOTING MATCH at the Colwood Hotel on the 15th December for turkeys and geese. Wm. McNeill, manager. d4-td

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

B.C. PIONEER SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL DINNER
of the Society will take place
Tuesday, Dec. 18, at the Victoria Hotel
Tickets may be obtained of any member of the committee or from the undersigned.
A. GRAHAM, Secretary.
Victoria, 5th Dec., 1894. 06-tf

The Daily Times.

HOW IT WAS LAST YEAR.

It is to be supposed that Col. Prior is doing his best to make Sir Hibbert Tupper's visit pleasant and profitable both for the minister and for the party. Those who remember certain incidents of the early part of last year know that this is not the first time the gallant colonel has tried to make things pleasant for Sir Hibbert. On the former occasion his efforts were seconded by the board of trade, as perhaps they will be now. In January last at the instance of Mr. Robert Ward the board of trade took notice of the condition of the marine hospital and the way in which it was managed by the department of marine. The following resolution was passed by the board:

"The present apparently unsatisfactory condition of the marine hospital at the port of Victoria having been brought to the notice of the board,

"Resolved, that the attention of the minister of marine and fisheries be directed thereto, and that he be respectfully asked to cause an official inquiry into the working of that institution, keeping in view the absolute necessity of proper care and provision for sick mariners left at this port."

In the course of the meeting Col. Prior made a few remarks, which were thus reported in the Colonist:

"Mr. Prior said Mr. Earle and he had seen Deputy Minister Smith at Ottawa, and when they spoke to him about supplying the place with water they were told that it would be outrageous to pay $80 to get in water. They should be able to get enough rain water from the roof. (Laughter.) They told Mr. Smith that it was absurd to think that the caretaker and his wife could live on $40 per month, and the reply was, 'Why, they can get all the fish they want by getting into their canoe; they can get all the wood they want on the beach, and they are very well paid.'"

When the report of these doings reached Ottawa it proved far from pleasing to Sir Hibbert, and there shortly afterwards appeared in the Colonist the report of an interview between the minister and the Colonist's Ottawa correspondent, in which the former was represented as speaking with exceeding tartness. Following are two quotations from his remarks:

"Unfortunately the statements concerning works in British Columbia, in charge of the federal authorities, which have been brought to my notice through the press on many occasions have often been so greatly exaggerated that it is difficult to treat them always with that attention that more careful representations would command. I am not aware nor is there any evidence in my possession to show that the marine hospital at Victoria is in a disgraceful condition."

"So far as the expenditure of public money is concerned, I know of no part of Canada which has received so much attention in this respect in proportion to its population than British Columbia. Personally, I am not induced by hard criticism to favor expenditure; neither will I be more disinclined to do my duty to that important portion of the country on that account; but it is regrettable, according to my own experience, that the greater effort I make to keep pace with the growth and importance of the commerce of Victoria, and the larger the appropriations for that purpose, the more angry become the criticisms of the government's policy and this department in particular. I notice that Col. Prior joined in the attack on my department. I think, therefore, that it is only fair that I should add to his remarks this significant statement, that the agent of my department at Victoria furnishes a report which is a complete contradiction of what was said at the meeting. This agent was recommended to me by Mr. Earle and Col. Prior, and they have never seen fit to send me the slightest hint as to the existence of the grievance upon which Col. Prior dwelt, as reported in the Colonist."

The people of Victoria, and especially members of the board of trade and the two members of parliament, will no doubt take the opportunity afforded by Sir Hibbert's visit to express their gratitude for the good opinion he held of all and sundry connected with this city. As for Col. Prior, he did not lose much time in returning the minister's compliments. On February 24 he took the matter up in the house, Sir Hibbert being at that time unfortunately away in London. Referring to the two paragraphs quoted above from the interview he said:

"Now, sir, it is a most painful duty I have to perform to-day in bringing this matter before the house, because the hon. gentleman in question is a personal friend of mine, and I trust he always will be, as I am proud to have his friendship. Not only that, but he is absent from his seat to-day, and I feel that it is almost unfair for me to say anything when he is not here to return the attack; for I know he is a hard hitter, and he would reply to me if he were here.

"I have the greatest respect for his undoubted ability and executive skill; but I feel that if I did not bring this matter forward I should be open to the charge of neglecting my duty to my constituents. Therefore I wish to protest most emphatically against the language made use of by the hon. minister of marine and fisheries in regard to my province. The hon. minister must have known—I do not see how he could help knowing—that my hon. colleague and myself have repeatedly brought before his department the unsatisfactory condition of the marine hospital at Victoria. It was most unsatisfactory, and we went several times to see the minister and also the deputy minister; and I must say that the action of the hon. gentleman, as shown in this interview, of trying to shift the responsibility from his own shoulders to the shoulders of my hon. colleague and myself, was, to say the least of it, for one in his high position, most undignified. Not only have we placed this matter before the hon. gentleman, but the press of the province and also the British Columbia board of trade have brought it to the notice of the department, the former by leading articles and the latter by resolutions passed and forwarded to the department. I contend that representations from such sources are well worthy of the consideration of the hon. minister, or any other minister, and I do not think he had a right to make the insinuations that he did. He states that his agent out there had reported differently from the statements made by the press and the board of trade. Well, sir, I think that the press of Victoria and the officers of the British Columbia board of trade are just as worthy of credence from the hon. minister of marine and fisheries as a government agent, and I repeat here, and I say it truthfully, that the affairs in connection with the marine hospital at Victoria have been carried on in the most parsimonious manner, in a manner not very short of disgraceful; and this, notwithstanding that the government have been in receipt of large sums collected as hospital fees from the ships entering our ports. Sir, the province of British Columbia does not now, and never did, approach the department of marine or any other department as a mendicant. We simply wish to get what we consider our fair dues and just treatment, such as is meted out to other portions of this Dominion. The minister also states that the more the government gave that province the more criticism his department got from the press and people.

"Well, sir, all I can say is this, if the hon. gentleman can see any large sum that he has given to the marine hospital or, I might say, to almost anything else in British Columbia from his department, he must see through very strong magnifying glasses, for I do not believe a more cheeseparing policy could have been pursued by the hon. gentleman's department. If the province only paid a small sum into the Dominion treasury I could well understand his policy, but what are the facts? The people of British Columbia pay the sum of $16.96 per head in customs and excise dues alone, against $5.70 per head in Ontario, $3.75 in Nova Scotia and $5.92 per head, taking the average of the Dominion; or they pay $11.97 per annum more than the average tax payer does in the whole Dominion. Taking those circumstances into consideration, I think we have a just right to expect a decent expenditure not only from the department of marine but also from the other departments. The minister of marine seems to think that a member of parliament has no right to take objection to any action which the minister or his deputy may adopt. I cannot agree with him. Not only that—it may be impertinence on my part to say so—but I consider that an ordinary member of parliament has a perfect right to expect common courtesy from another member of parliament, either in correspondence or personal interview, even if that other does hold the high position of a minister of the crown. As I have said, it has given me pain to bring this matter up, but I felt that I must not let my own personal feelings interfere with my official duties to my constituents. I feel personally certain that if the minister of marine will only look thoroughly into the matter he will find that my colleague and myself have simply done our duty to our constituents in bringing this matter before him, and also that it would have done his duty had he attended to the representations made, not only by my colleague and myself, but by the members of the board of trade of British Columbia."

Members of the board of trade were of course pleased by the tone of Sir Hibbert's remarks. Mr. Robert Ward wrote to the Colonist a letter in which he quoted the minister's views on appropriations and criticisms and commented upon them in this way:

"The speaker might have had the common frankness to add: British Columbia as a province ranks third as a producer of revenue; Victoria, as a port and city, ranks third in the whole Dominion as contributor of Dominion revenue; and Mr. Tupper could have further added: No province and city receive in returns less (in proportion to their contributions) than the province of British Columbia and the port of Victoria.

"Whether Mr. Tupper or any of his colleagues are to be induced by 'hard criticisms' to favor expenditure or not, they had better awake to the fact that the position of British Columbia in its relations to the Dominion can hardly be expected to much longer continue on the lines followed in the past. Separation by distance and scanty representation in parliament, deprive the country of that lively interest which is her due from the government. Apart from this, it is contrary to all economic principles, in a country of limited population, to drain its resources year by year by enormous impositions of customs and other taxes without even a fair relative return therefor, and it would be idle to expect an indefinite continuance of such unnatural conditions.

"The government of Canada, therefore, if it values British Columbia as the gem of Canadian 'jewels,' might well consider these points and not put the 'loyalty' tension to too severe a strain."

It may not be asking too much of Sir Hibbert to state to the meeting on Monday evening whether he is still of the same mind as he was in January of last year, or whether he still thinks Victorians are unconscionable "kickers." Then he might add a few words on the matter of the post office clerks and carriers. Our Ottawa dispatch to-day makes it clearer even than before that Sir Adolphe Caron is not responsible for the rank injustice done, but that the action taken was the action of the whole cabinet and had Sir Hibbert's personal approval. This is a question in which the Victoria people are deeply interested.

GIVE HIM AN OBJECT LESSON.

We hope that before Sir Hibbert Tupper, minister of marine, leaves Victoria that Col. Prior, who is a sort of body-guard to the youthful knight, will invite him to Dallas road, the beautiful drive along the shore. When at a convenient point near Menzies street the Colonel should call a halt, and, facing his guest to the south, invite him to survey the scene. The minister of marine would look across the broad expanse of Juan de Fuca straits to the snow-capped Olympians, and his eye would rest upon only one object that would mar the beauty of the view. He would, having a poetic soul, declare that it was a spot where every prospect pleases and nought save the unsightly hulk of the San Pedro is vile. If the Colonel is a good judge of human nature—if he is disinclined to spoil the effect made by the object lesson—he will say—nothing. The Colonel's arguments in the past have been ineffectual; his pleadings and entreaties have been treated with sublime contempt. To tell Sir Hibbert that the San Pedro had rested on Brotchie ledge for over three years, an unsightly evidence of the existence of a dangerous reef, and that it was the duty of the marine department to cause its removal would be the "last straw," which the refractory and intractable minister could not bear. The Colonel, doubtless, having learned by bitter experience, would not say a single word about the advisability of departmental action. His innocent ruse to impress an unfriendly minister would never be suspected, and the probability is that Sir Hibbert, influenced solely by the feeling that the presence of such a blot in a prospect so enchanting was a reflection upon his estheticism, would order its immediate removal. Nothing else is likely to move him. The demands of commerce, the safety of navigation, are alike indifferent to him. He has to be influenced by other appeals. If his heart cannot be reached by the "frightful example" appeal, it cannot be reached at all.

THE WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the Congress of Women held in the woman's building at the Chicago World's Exposition have been permanently recorded in a handsome volume of over 800 pages, which is now offered to the public with the imprimatur of the board of lady managers of the exposition. The character and intention of the work are briefly set forth in the following preface by Mrs. Potter Palmer, the president of the board of lady managers:

"The Columbian Exposition, in its unrivalled physical beauty, has culminated and vanished like the blossoms of a gorgeous century plant, leaving only a memory of its superb efflorescence and subtle charm. In order that the efforts made in its behalf may not all be lost, and that a reminder of its esthetic and educational influence may remain with us, Mrs. James P. Eagle, the untiring and devoted chairman, has collected in permanent form the valuable papers secured by herself and her committee for the congresses in the woman's building. Nothing could be more broadly representative than the catholic presentation given in these congresses to many important topics from many points of view. The names contained in the list of contributors are in themselves a sufficient guaranty of the great merit of the papers, which were so warmly received at the time of their presentation. I trust that the final and important service performed by Mrs. Eagle in placing these papers within reach of the public may receive the indorsement which it merits."

A perusal of the document easily convinces one that Mrs. Palmer's estimate of the value of the work done is correct and leads him to re-echo her hope that the public will appreciate the merits of the book. The papers treat of an extraordinary variety of subjects—practically all, indeed, that have an interest for the women of this modern time—and, as the president says, the names of the authors alone sufficiently guarantee the adequacy of the treatment. It would be impossible to give a detailed review of the papers; even a list of the authors and titles would take up too much of our space. A few, selected from the beginning of the table of contents, will suffice to show the variety of the subects and the extent of the field covered: "Advantages and Dangers of Organizations," Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer; "Esthetic Culture," Mrs. Priscilla Baird; "An African Expedition," Mrs. M. French Sheldon; "Agriculture," Mrs. A. M. Edwards; "An Appeal of Art to the Lovers of Art," Mrs. Mary Cherry Norris; "Art," Mrs. Emily Crawford; "Art of Elocution," Miss Anna Morgan; "The Art of Living," Mrs. Ellen M. Rich; "Assyrian Mythology," Mrs. Elizabeth A. Reid; "Avocations of English Women," Mrs. Theresa Elizabeth Cope; "A Business Woman in Kentucky," Miss Florence Barlow; "Certain Methods of Studying Drawing," Miss Aimee K. Osborne Moore; "Characteristics of the Modern Woman," Mrs. Caroline K. Sherman.

Special mention may be made of Lady Aberdeen's paper on "Encouragement of Home Industries," in which her excellency refers particularly to the Irish industrial projects which have claimed her attention. Lady Aberdeen, we may also say, highly recommends this book to the public.

An interesting feature of the work is the illustrations. Each paper is accompanied by a portrait of its author, and there are besides portraits of Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Eagle and the members of the board of lady managers. The mechanical part of the work is excellent in every respect. It remains only to be stated that the J. M. Macgregor Publishing company, Vancouver, are the agents for the book in Western Canada, and Miss S. Bowes, 108 Cormorant street, is special agent for Victoria.

UNSEAWORTHY VESSELS.

To the Editor—Could you inform me and a good many others who are interested in this question, if there is any law in this country for the protection of sailors going to sea in unseaworthy vessels, and has the Dominion government inspector of hulls any power in the matter. There have been two vessels recently which put into this port leaking badly. One of them discharged part of her cargo and was allowed to proceed, and after getting as far as Cape Flattery had to return leaking more than ever. The other, the bark Detroit, her crew left, as they considered she was not fit to go to sea in, but the captain succeeded in shipping another crew. At this time men can be got to go in anything. She got down as far as Cape Flattery, and, by lucky chance, the tug Lorne was there and took her in tow, else she might have shared the fate of the Ivanhoe. As it was she had eleven feet of water when she got to Esquimalt. I think there ought to be some way of forcing the owners of these vessels to make them seaworthy.

ENQUIRER.

½

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IN THE COURTS OF EUROPE.

Behind the Scenes With the Nobility of the Old World.

Princess Isabella of Spain's determination to break up her household and spend the forthcoming winter at Paris with her mother, old Queen Isabella, marks the final break-up of the close intimacy which subsisted between the empress and the queen regent until last year and which has been diminishing rapidly ever since. It is exceedingly unfortunate for the queen regent and for the little king, writes the Marquise de Fontenoy, for the presence of the strong-minded and masculine princess under their roof—she has resided at the royal palace with her sister-in-law ever since the death of the late king—was a source of great strength and assistance to Christina.

Whereas the latter, Hapsburg though she is by birth, inclines rather to the liberal element in Spanish politics, and prefers Sagasta as premier to Canovas. Princess Isabella, on the other hand, is a most intimate friend of the latter and was able on many occasions to avoid ministerial upsets by a timely word to the Conservative leader.

Princess Isabella stood by her sister-in-law's side during all the perilous days that followed the death of the late king, helping her in everything, encouraging and cheering her at moments when she felt inclined to abandon the struggle. The two women, so absolutely contrary in every respect, seemed devoted to each other, Queen Christina deferring to the experience and shrewdness of her remarkably clever sister-in-law in every moment of difficulty.

All this intimacy was brought to an end by Madame Canovas, the ambitious, proud and arrogant young wife of the Conservative leader. She simply detests the queen regent, especially since the moment when the latter was obliged to remind her of the difference between their respective ranks and to reprove some act of gross presumption, which consisted in an attempt on her part to interrupt a conversation that was in progress between the queen and the Italian ambassador.

All the other ladies and gentlemen in attendance were standing aside while the queen and the diplomat were talking. Nothing daunted, Madame Canovas sailed up to the queen and apostrophized her aloud, "Senora!" The queen, without answering, gently raised her hand by way of indication to Madame Canovas that she was engaged.

A few minutes later Madame Canovas again attempted to interrupt the conversation, and again was she reduced to silence by a wave of the queen's hand in the presence of the whole court. Thoroughly piqued, Madame Canovas was about to retire, when the queen motioned her to remain at a spot a few feet off until the conversation was finished. There she kept madame standing for over twenty minutes until her talk with the ambassador was finished.

Madame Canovas never forgave this, and last year caused her husband to call the attention of Princess Isabella to article 78 of the Spanish constitution, which declares that "in the event of the minority of the sovereign, the regency must be held by the nearest member of the family of Spanish nationality."

Now, if the term "nationality" means Spanish blood, as Senor Canovas and several other Spanish statesmen hold it to be, it is evident that the regency should be held not by Queen Christina, who is a member of the imperial Austrian family, and as such a foreigner, but by the Infanta Isabella, who is the young king's nearest relative by Spanish birth.

The princess appears to have given assent to these views, and to have, if not taken part, at any rate tolerated a carefully organized campaign which was to have resulted in her appointment as regent instead of the king's mother. She was actually induced to undertake a series of provincial tours with the object of arousing enthusiasm, Canovas being in office at the time.

The latter sought by every means in his power to render the regent unpopular on the one hand, and to increase the prestige of the infanta on the other. Finally when Canovas attempted to remove from the post of military governor of Madrid, General Pavia, who is known to be devoted to the regent, Senor Silvelas, the minister of the interior, who had quarreled and broken with his chief, went to the queen and laid bare the entire manoeuvres and the projects of Canovas and of Princess Isabella.

This resulted in the dismissal from office of Canovas and his cabinet, and the entrusting of the administration to the liberal leader, Sagasta. Queen Christina closed her eyes in a generous and politic manner to the conduct of her sister-in-law, but, of course, the relations could no longer be what they were, and last winter they have been so constrained and uncomfortable that the princess has determined to spend the winter at Paris, preparatory to moving her belongings from the palace at Madrid forever.

It is possible, too, that she is further strengthened in this project by the knowledge that the intrigues of Canovas and his friends—intrigues in which, if she does not actually participate, she is at any rate interested—might lead to her being requested by the government to leave Spain for a time.

Since the death of Alfonso XII. his uncle and aunt, the late Duc and still surviving Duchess de Montpensier, were forced by the government to leave the kingdom at 24 hours' notice for conspiring against the regency, while on another occasion old Queen Isabella herself was similarly expelled on an analogous charge.

The relations between Queen Christina and her mother-in-law, Queen Isabella, are far from cordial, and the little king has not seen his grandmother for a long time. Queen Isabella's husband, however, from whom she lives apart, is an annual visitor to the Spanish court, where he is treated with the most marked consideration and even affection by the regent, and especially by the little king, whom he overwhelms with toys.

This will be the first time since the death of her brother that Princess Isabella has left the kingdom. How she will get along with her mother remains to be seen. Formerly they used to quarrel like a couple of cats, the daughter being opposed to the flagrant character of her mother's numerous indiscretions, and sending such reports of them to her brother that the latter, availing himself of his position as chief of the family, removed his younger sisters from his mother's care.

Possibly the old lady may be becoming a little more proper than she used to be. In any case the handsome young Austrian adventurer, whose establishment at the Castle de Castille in a questionable capacity led the Infanta Eulalie to break off relations with her mother and to transfer her abode from her residence to a hotel just before she came to America, no longer forms part of her much be-wigged majesty's entourage.

Princess Isabella is a widow. Her husband, to whom she was married much against her will, was the brother of the ex-king of Naples, and he committed suicide by cutting his throat in her presence some ten or fifteen years ago. She is a magnificent equestrienne, the best whip in Spain, and an unerring shot alike with the rifle and pistol. But she is very homely, though, tres grand dame.

HIP DISEASE.

A Famous Surgeon Performs Successful Operations

Surgical science has scored a fresh success, a new method of healing congenital luxation of the hip joint having been discovered by Dr. Lorenz, the well-known professor of orthopoedic surgery. The treatment was demonstrated at Vienna on Friday before the annual meeting of German naturalists and physicians, the deformity caused by the luxation was up to recent date considered incurable. During an operation some muscles moving the hip joints had necessarily to be hurt, so that no perfect healing was obtainable, the child retaining always either limping or an awkward attitude. Professor Lorenz now appears to have solved the problem of replacing the hip joint in the normal position, and at the same time of saving at the operation all those muscles which formerly had to be sacrificed. The operation has now been performed by him 100 times without a single failure. No fewer than 34 children, among them one boy operated upon by the renowned specialist, was presented to an illustrious assembly of surgeons. First were two girls who had undergone the operation only four or five days before. They could already set their foot upon the ground, and walk pretty fairly. With the others the walking showed improvement in proportion to the time since the operation. Among them were five who had been operated upon on both sides. No trace of limping was noticeable. All the patients walked gracefully, and exhibited excellent form of body. Finally came those operated upon a year ago. The children marched past erect and with an almost military step amidst an outburst of applause on the part of the learned spectators.—Glasgow Mail.

30 KNOTS AN HOUR.

The Record of the New Torpedo Catcher Ardent.

A preliminary trial of the torpedo boat destroyer Ardent, built and engined by Messrs. J. I. Thornycroft and Company, of Chiswick, was made a few days ago at the mouth of the Thames. The Ardent is the first of three sister vessels which have been designed for the royal navy by this firm, and is 15 feet longer than the Daring and Decoy, also built at Chiswick. The extra length has been given in order to meet the demands of the admiralty for greater accommodation. The following are the principal dimensions of the new vessels: Length over all, 200 feet; breadth, 19 feet, depth, 14 feet. The engines are similar to those fitted in the Daring and Decoy, being of the three-stage compound type, with two low pressure cylinders. The diameters of the cylinders are: High pressure, 19 inches; intermediate, 27 inches, and the two low pressure each 27 inches. The vessel is twin screw. The boilers are of the Thornycroft water tube type, and somewhat larger than those of the Daring and Decoy. A notable point in this vessel is the automatic boiler-feed control, recently introduced by Messrs. Thornycroft. Tale is used in place of glass for the boiler water gauges, the increased pressure now used necessitating a departure from the old gauge glass. The vessel left Greenhithe at 10:15 a.m., and ran down to the measured mile on the Maplin Sand. After a series of progressive runs below full power a full speed trial was made, the mean of two runs with and against tide being 29.182 knots. This is the highest speed yet attained as a mean of runs with and against tide, the Daring having made a single run at 29.268 knots. The quickest run with the Ardent was 30.151 knots, but this was with the tide, while the Daring's run was against a slack tide on the same course. The power developed was about 5000 horse-power, the boiler pressure being 210 pounds to the square inch, and the mean revolutions 407 per minute.

Record Comparison

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CURSE OF THE ROMANOFFS.

Baron von Humboldt's Prophecy Regarding Nicholas of Russia.

Washington Post: James Russell Lowell used to tell this story to intimate friends. It was told to him by John Lothrop Motley:

"In 1853, just before the Crimean war commenced, the venerable Baron von Humboldt came to London on a very important confidential mission. He called upon Lord Palmerston and said: 'I know a war is imminent between England and her allies on the one hand and Russia. If you will temporize, make diplomatic delays, do anything to gain time for a year or two, there will not need to be a war.'

"'Why?' Palmerston asked.

"'Because Nicholas of Russia will die within two years. The fatal curse of the Romanoffs is on him. Do you not know that a great soceress told Peter the Great that no male member of the Romanoffs would ever live to see his sixty-fifth year?'

"'But Nicholas is not yet fifty,' Palmerston answered.

"'I wish to save an immense flow of human blood,' said old Humboldt solemnly. 'I know that the czar will die within two years.'

Lord Palmerston was greatly impressed with Baron Humboldt's statements. But he could not hold his own hand then. France, in view of Louis Napoleon's ready recognition by Palmerston, and all Europe followed his lead, was then ready to take the field. So the Crimean war had to go on. But Nicholas of Russia died within four months of the two years' limit given him by Von Humboldt."

Leaving the prophecy out of the question, it is a fancy of history that the Russian czars have all died before sixty-five. Alexander III.'s grandfather, the half insane Czar Paul, and the four heads of the Romanoffs before Nicholas all died before fifty, and of the same disease that has been so deadly to Alexander III. Alexander I., at one time Napoleon's great ally, then his enemy, who so aided in the downfall of the French empire, died when he was forty-eight, of "monomania, bordering on insanity," says history. Metternich, the great Austrian premier of that date, bluntly declares he was insane. The Grand Duke Constantine, who was really entitled to the Russian throne, waived his right in favor of Alexander I. He had sense enough to be aware that he was not mentally fit to rule such an empire as Russia. He died in his fifty-second year of what would now be called cerebro-spinal meningitis. The Grand Duke Michael was killed in his forty-eighth year by a fall from his horse while in a fit. He had shown signs of madness so often that it was a question whether it was safe for him to be at large. So goes the long but never changing record of the Romanoffs for two centuries.

Alexander III. was personally a most kindly man and remarkably free from the grosser vices. He drank a little red wine sometimes, but no strong liquors, and he abhorred drunkenness, as did his father before him.

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NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

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A. J. C. GALLETLY,
Victoria, Nov. 28, 1894. Manager.

CANADA

The publication of the PORTFOLIOS OF CANADIAN SCENES which was suspended during the holidays, has been resumed, and will be completed within a few weeks. Readers of the Times have already had an opportunity to procure Parts 1 to 8. Part 9 is now on hand. Cut out the Coupon in this paper and bring to Times office with 10c. (2c. additional if Portfolio is to be returned by mail) and receive Portfolio.

We will be able to supply a limited number of complete sets. For a Holiday Present a set of these handsome views or a set of America Photographed, which we can still furnish, would be "just the thing."

See Coupon in another place.

To The Public.

Having purchased from Mr. S. F. McIntosh his coal and wood business, I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city.

No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3-50 per cord.
Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.

Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.

The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.

Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, yours faithfully,

EWEN MORRISON.

Office and yard, end of Rock Bay Bridge. Mills, Sidney, B.C.
Telephone 502. nov6-tf

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its next sitting for a transfer to Carlo Bossi of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Osborne House, situated at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard streets, in the city of Victoria.

WILLIAM BAINES.
Victoria, B. C., November 7th, 1894

STALE ADS. ARE AS BAD AS STALE NEWS. NONE HERE.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MILLING AND MINING COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Assessment No. 25.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of one cent per share has been levied upon the members of the above named company, payable at the company's office, No. 48 Langley street, Victoria, B.C., on or before the 31st day of December, 1894, from and after which date all shares on which said call shall then remain unpaid shall be deemed delinquent, to be dealt with according to law. By order of the Board of Directors. Victoria, 1st December, 1894.

d4td GEO. A. SARGISON, Sec'y.

THE JOURNEY OF PIERRE FLOQUET.

"Tales of Ten Travelers" Series.

BY EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

This evening the droning chatter among our Ten Travelers was accidentally enlivened by some casual remark leading to a brief though spirited discussion upon the subject of brigandage in the Latin countries.

When it had ceased almost as suddenly as it had begun, the Vagabond Traveler, who had shown various prophetic intimations of reminiscences, was easily betrayed into a recital of the following curious tale of romance and adventure.

Some years, since, while wandering among the lowly Brittany, I came upon the fisher folk about Carnac, Quimperle and Concerneau.

This brought me among the sardine fishers of the region. There are hosts of them at Concerneau. Thirteen hundred boats are in use. More than thirteen hundred families live by these harvests of the sea; and among these folk, when I came, I found an unwonted excitement; an excitement easier for a stranger to notice than understand.

One man, Pierre Floquet, formerly of Treguno, had been most fortunate for years. It was said among his fellows that he had somehow made league with the fairies at the old Druid stones of Carnac, at midnight of Christmas eve, long ago; since which time no ill-luck had befallen him.

There was legend, too, I found, which told that he was of another race, a race of strange, outlawed souls, debarred from mingling with humankind, because of some old, long ago physical curse or taint that had been put upon his ancestors.

At all events, every haul of Pierre Floquet's seine had been a lucky one. While his fellows dragged along in wee-whipped poverty, Pierre got rich, at least rich for a sardine fisher of Concarneau. The more I heard of the brawny fellow the more curious I was to know him.

This was given added zest because of the wild tales told among the simple folk of the wondrous voyage he was about to make with his family in his own new goelette, or schooner, which he had purchased for the astounding sum of twenty thousand francs.

The voyage was to be to Spain. I was going to Spain for a lazy tramp across that land to the Mediterranean. Why should I not become the companion of Pierre Floquet?

There was also wonder and excitement among these fisher folk of Concarneau over the recent sudden disappearance of one of their number, Gaspar Valdes.

He was a Spanish Biscayan fisherman of Asturias; a young man who had appeared years before at Concarneau as mysteriously as he now had gone. There were hints that he had been a brigand of Spain, too handy with his knife and trabuco; until the guards civil had at last pressed him to flight from his native land.

He had been the only fisherman of Concarneau, other than Pierre Floquet, who had prospered. There had been at first an intense and unaccountable rivalry at sea, with the seines, between the two men; then, a bitter hatred on land and sea; and at last, worse than all, Gaspar Valdes had become enamored of one of the daughters of Pierre Floquet.

Perhaps Gaspar Valdes had been murdered. Perhaps Pierre Floquet could tell by whose hand. But as he was a man of little speech and giant frame, these surmises were only made in subdued whispers at Concarneau.

I found the devil leagued family of Floquet living in a hut under the walls of Concarneau proper, or Villa Close, which at high tide, is quite surrounded by the sea, and is so near the water, out of which their livelihood had come, that twice each day the incoming sea stole to the very threshold of the cabin and babbled for an hour or two with Pierre's half dozen or more little children. Then it went away with the dirt and litter of the place, saving them all much labor.

Why did I, a stranger, wish to know the despised and ostracised Pierre Floquet? That is what he bluntly asked me. Because, I said, I knew the sardine fishers of other lands, and wished to learn if their seacraft was like that of their brethren in Brittany.

As Pierre Floquet believed this, after I had helped him twice with the seines over the rough waters of the Baie la Foret from which Du Guesclin once so savagely commanded the English garrison, holding the old city for John de Montfort, and as I said nothing of my hopes to join him on his voyage to Spain, we soon found a liking for each other.

This, in the confidences which came revealed the secret motives of the voyage, the shadows which had set grimly between the man and his fellows, and finally gave me the snug berth of passenger and friend on the Enriqueta del Meira, the Spanish named little craft which sailed out under Concarneau's grim walls, with all of Pierre Floquet's earthly possessions, chiefly converted into cheques on the Bank of Spain, Atocha 15, Madrid, for golden onzas; while a thousand Breton fishermen and their wives gazed after us in wonderment and and relief.

It was a strange, wild story, which came little by little from Pierre Floquet's lips; a story that a Hugo or a Sue would have woven into a romance of the weirdest fascination.

Among the Pyrenees and the Aquitanian mountain and valley countries on either side, especially in Spanish Galacia, Navarre, Huesca, Lerida and Gerona, in the French Hautes Pyrenees, Gascony, Guienne, Poitou, and sparsely in Brittany, lived and live a strange race of men called Cagots.

The name is derived from canis Gothicus, or Gothic dog. For a long time these people were confounded with the Cretins, those goitered, rickety and leprous dwarfs of northern Spain and southern France. But the Cagots are another folk entirely.

They have large, muscular, bony forms, well-saped skulls, almost Grecian noses, fine blonde hair, blue eyes and fair, pinky complexions, with large but expressive mouths and regular, perfect teeth.

These were the striking characteristics of Pierre Floquet's form and face, as well as of his three huge sons, Hugo, Lorin and Tomas, his two beautiful daughters, Clothilde and Celeste, his half dozen youths and babes, whose names I have forgotten, and of Marthe, his wrinkled and white eyelashed wife.

The Cagots are believed to have descended from the Aryan Goths. Wherever they lived away from the Pyrenees, in France and Spain, these marked and stunted people are invariably called Calliberts, Caquins, Cacoas and Cahets. For a thousand years they were superstitionsly avoided by all other inhabitants near them.

They were despised, persecuted, maltreated, regarded socially and legally as outcasts, and the superstition of the darker times attributed to them all manner of foulness. They were believed to be witches; nuvieros, or raisers of storms and tempests, the Spanish peasantry called them. Every possible dark deed was within their power. They exhaled noxious odors. They bred pestilences and epidemics. They were companions of cats, bats and owls, and could see in the night like them.

They were completely and absolutely ostracised, and compelled to live alone, or in quarters by themselves; and in towns and cities wherever they made their appearance, they were obliged to wear a scarlet cloth that all others might avoid them. Down until the seventeenth century it was not considered a crime to kill a Cagot, if he offended. So Pierre Floquet and his family were Cagots.

His own story? An hundred years before, his great great grandfather was stoned to death in the little hamlet of Meira, on the sunny Rivadeo river, which leaps laughingly from the Sierra de Banadaeiro heights into Biscay Bay. Donning the garb, and assuming the ways of the Gitani or Gypsies, the wife and children escaped into France, and finally settled in Brittany.

They changed their name and vocation; they became fishers at Concarneau. Others of the Spanish Cagots came. Intermarriage resulted. Some of the progeny died and some emigrated. Among their descendants was Pierre Floquet, who toiled at the seines until the sardines brought him a competence. With its increase came that indefinable longing which grows within the heart, to know the land whence one sprang; and besides, the only human he had ever hated and vowed to possessthimself of his sprightly daughter Celeste.

Enriqueta had been the name of Pierre Floquet's mother. It was also the name of the wife of the poor Cagot stoned to death beside the banks of the Rivadeo; and Meira was the village from which his ancestors had fled.

So Pierre Floquet was evidently cheating Gaspar Valdes of the pretty Celeste while realizing the dream of his life in returning to Spain in his own ship, rich enough to be made a Caide of Meira; to build a great monument in memory of his murdered ancestor; to make his blood and kin respected and feared, if never beloved; and somehow I felt also mean thrill of pride in the beaming pride of my fisher friend, despised Cagot though he was.

Our goelette was a snug craft of one hundred and twenty tons burden, and we had scarcely got well out of sight of the gaping fishermen of Concarneau, when our cunning captain, after stripping himself nearly naked, unwound from his body some yellow and scarlet stuff which proved to be the flag of Spain.

When this was run up and reverently saluted on bended knees with the sign of the cross by all on board, and our craft had been again and again committed to the protecting care of the Virgin, everything in the power of Pierre and his family had now been done to give us favoring gales and safe voyage to the Spanish port of Gijon.

For two days and nights we closely skirted the French coast; by night now and then catching glimpses of warning lights, flashing or fixed, where danger hidden lay; by day contemplating an unbroken line of pine-like surf, surmounted by grey dunes of tempest-shifting sands, here and there jaggedly capped at the horizon edge by dark silhouttes of stunted spruce and fir.

Not an inviting shore is the southern half of this Biscayan coast; and after the first interest of the novel voyage had worn away I found myself turning to my strange companions for human relief from the oppressive desolation of endless waters to the west and the dim, monotonous and repellant coast scenses of the eastern horizon.

Pierre Floquet, who cared naught for sea or land, and who now only serenely awaited sight of the peaks of the Spanish Sierras, seemed glad and thankful that I thus sought their companionship; for I could tell him much of Spain. His gratitude for this knew no bounds.

"Come," he would say to his wife and children as he took his place at the wheel, "we will hear still more from our stranger friend of brave Castile!"

Then the huge sons who were not busy would come; Martha, his wife, bent and silent but with a pitiful smile of acquiescence in her bronzed and wrinkled face, would silently take her place; Clothilde of large and mournful face and Celeste, with the Latin langour and fire strangely blended in her dainty oval countenance, would come; and the bouncing, bounding children, curly of head and with laughter or wonder ever in their strange, wild eyes, would rush and clatter over the deck toward us; and as we sat on the edge of the little cabin roof, or lay in all manner of picturesque groupings beside and around the giant at the helm, I would tell them again and again of Spain's castles and shrines, its villas and vineyards, its mountains and valleys, its chozas and chestnut groves, until the stars flaming above us were no brighter than the light of joyous expectency in their eager eyes.

Only one of Pierre Floquet's family seemed not to enter into this elation of innocent anticipation. This was Celeste.

Many times when my eyes sought the sisters as they lay or crouched near us encircled in each others arms, I saw Celeste's eyes were closed, or partly closed, or still set with strange fixedness far out upon the watery waste about us.

At these times I could not remove my gaze from her fascinating face. I halted and stumbled in my tales; for I thought of Gaspar Valdes and knew, or felt I knew, that no sound of my voice penetrated her consciousness, which seemed to have flown to the fisher left behind.

Could she have known, I wondered, of some dread and terrible deed that had been done before Pierre Floquet was ready to set sail? Was her heart mourning in virginal widowhood because of the silence of one necessary to make complete this wondrous smile of contentment and peace upon her giant father's face?

These and countless other harrassing conjectures at last brought me with a fixed purpose face to face with Pierre Floquet. We were sitting quite alone between the anchor and the jib.

"Pierre," I asked, laying my hand gently upon his broad shoulder, "will you answer me truly one question?"

"With my heart challenged twice before my lips shall speak!" he radiantly answered.

"Where is Gaspar Valdes?"

I have seen in southern latitudes a glowing sky quickly overspread with black furlea of the tempest; but never before or since have I seen the face of human so swiftly changed from light to darkness, from frankness to distrust, from loving peace to deadly hate.

"Gaspar Valdes; the fisher of Concarneau?" I unfalteringly added.

Impetuously he made the sign of the cross. With a bound he sprang to his feet. He flung his massive clenched fists before him, behind him, above him, as if to beat out the very wraith of some abhorrent recollection.

Then he began to speak in a shrill, screaming key. He suddenly ceased, plunged to the right and left, backward and forward, and whirled around and around.

This spent, he turned as if in furious mood to leave me alone.

"Pierre!Pierre Floquet?" I said with the inflexion of quiet but determined command.

He swung around again and came close to me like a repentent child. He looked long and searchingly into my face, as if, I thought, to know if his trust in me could be complete. Then, as he slowly nodded his great, curly head, he muttered tremulously:

"Gaspar Valdes?—Gaspar Valdes!—I hope his soul is—with his God!"

"Amen!" I said solemnly.

"And 'Amen!' again!" he added, as though the storm within his shaggy breast was almost done.

I then knew the fate of Gaspar Valdes; could distinctly understand the wild and almost savage content of such a nature in the certainty of never again meeting a deadly foe; and realizing that for a time at least I was in the power of a man whose very love was almost as dangerous as his hate, said quickly and soothingly:

"You will be happier for having told me this. That he is gone is best for all; all but poor Celeste!"

Knowing now what she knew, the pathetic tragedy of her heart sunk deeply into mine.

But Pierre was laughing merrily in another moment.

"Celeste is young. It is easy for the young to forget. I will give her to you! Make he remember only that you are in the world. Yes! I will so speak to my Marthe!"

Even while our hands were grasped, he was departing to the cabin to convey these astounding commands to his wife.

At that moment Celeste appeared in the companionway of the cabin. She stood upon the steps, not seeing us while we regarded her; her dimpled hands resting on the hatch, her fair head bent back across it's upper edge in vagarous, idle mood; her whole lithe, lithe figure poised forward exquisitely.

"See!—See! Is she not beautiful enough for you? Make her forget! Celeste, come here!"

The little figure cleared the steps at a leap and ran forward to us; so marvelously obedient for what she knew, I thought! So fair and demure and brave, notwithstanding this consuming scourge within her!

"Celeste," began Pierre Floquet, with a roguish laugh, "I have given you to our stranger friend. He is learned and fine and grandly above the fisher lads you know. If he shall make love to you, Celeste, Pierre and Marthe shall not see it, nor rue it—so his loving or your loving shakes you forget."

He left, roaring with such lond laughter that we could still hear its hearty outbursts after he had reached Marthe in the depths of the cabin below; and obedient to my gesture of invitation Celeste sat down beside me upon the iron anchor shank.

"So we are to be lovers, Celeste?" I said kindly but teasingly to my pretty little companion.

"Father Pierre has so bidden;" was her quiet reply; but her eyes were averted and downcast.

"Would you have it as he has said, Celeste?"

I do not know why I so tormented the helpless thing. But was I not at sea, shut closely within the confines of a few square yards of schooner's beam, with naught but dalliance now to relieve the monotony of my strange imprisonment? It was a human if not a noble thing to do.

"Yes, and no;" finally came with a dainty flush mantling her pretty cheeks.

"Why yes, Celeste?"

"To comfort father Pierre."

"And why not?"

"Because if one loves, there can be but one in the heart?"

"And there is already one in Celeste's heart?"

"Ever but one!"

She turned her beautiful eyes full upon my own face now. They were ablaze with the loyalty and sanctity of a perfect devotion. Our natures are so complex and strange that I now said with a tinge of bitterness:

"And that one is Gaspar Valdes?"

"It is none other!"

"But Gaspar Valdes is dead?" I persisted.

"Dead, I fear, to all but Celeste!"

She cast furtive glances toward the open hatchway and toward the companion-hatch, where her father's curly head was now appearing, followed by his joyous face as he saw us in earnest converse.

"You have a noble soul, Celeste; and I half love you myself for your fidelity to the dead. Make what you wish clear and plain to me."

Her face glowed with trustful happiness as she said with perfect frankness:

"We will each seem to love the other. We will be as—as are Clothilde and Celeste; only caring always that it does not come to harm."

Here the tremulousness of foreboding seemed to possess her.

Can you love me that way; that much?" she asked me appealingly.

"Yes, yes, yes. With all my heart!"

"No, no! Never with all your heart. Only with words and ways, before father Pierre. I shall then almost ever love you for such help!"

Ah, I thought, this poor distraught soul needs unselfish kindliness now. It is much to bear her secret knowledge of her father's crime; more to have wedded the hopelessness despair.

"It shall be so, Celeste; just as you have said;" I cried encouragingly, taking her pretty hands in mine.

In an instant more her lips were raining kisses upon my hands, almost dog-like, I thought, in her humble gratitude; and the same instant I saw Pierre Floquet dragging his little wife up the companion way, pointing with pride to the impulsive fervor of Celeste, while lustly shouting:

"Marthe, Marthe! See! So soon are sore hearts mended with the young!"

From this time on it seemed that almost perfect happiness had come to all on board the Enriqueta del Meira. Innocent children could have been no more light hearted and apparently free from secret hurts than we. In the long hours of the voyage when the most trifling incident of diversion was seized upon eagerly and utilized again and again for merriment and entertainment, we had all come to pass in the clean and roomy hold. The skies above us were fair, the sea beneath us favorable, and the sunlight at times was almost blinding upon the open deck. In the hold an open hatchway gave abundant air and light. It was always cool and shaded here; and as it contained only the belongings of Pierre Floquet's family, the place soon wore a most comfortable and homewise look.

Aside from this, Pierre Floquet was taking to his new home in Spain some Breton calves and sheep. The feeding and caring for these dumb brutes, an irksome task perhaps on land, became a source of ceaseless interest and delight in our enforced idleness at sea.

Rough stanchions and pens had been made for them where a sailing vessel's forecastle usually stands, far forward in the hold. Beyond these, packed closely in the schooner's wedge-like stem, were bags of grain and shaggy bales of the toothsome Carnac hay.

For hours of each day the sleek calves and yellow-eyed sheep were freed from most with human delight with Pierre Floquet's brood of younger children; while we older folk looked on the rough sport with smiles, or fell marry victims to charge and counter charge of reckless battalions of children and pets.

In these innocent diversions Celests never joined. It was but seldom that she would enter the shadowy hold at all. Whenever she was pursuaded to the place her manner was furtive and troubled; and at times when we were walking back and forth, with her sister Clotilde beside us, and in our turnings came close to the penned animals, she would utter little shrieks of fright and run from us trembling to the deck.

All this filled me with unaccountable concern; though in answer to my looks of wonder and inquiry Clothilde's grave and mournful eyes seemed to give back looks of merriment not unmixed with alarm.

At such times I would seek out Celeste and without at once referring to her strange demeanor, would at first quiet her by teaching her, as had grown into a pleasant habit, the few Andalusian airs I knew, and through their gentle influence at last find way to tax her with cowardice; but I never got but one answer then.

"Oh, sir, I never go there, but I seem to see his face, peering from behind the beasts and bales of Carnac hay! Do not speak of this to father Pierre!"

Insensibly the greater her timidity was shown, the more intense became my fascination for that quarter of our schooner's hold.

If some forbidden wraith haunted it, I haunted it also; never so it could attract attention to Celeste's repulsion and dread. If the poor soul were scourged by another dark secret, I reflected, it should remain her own.

Late one afternoon I dozed here as the children romped and played. Perhaps the cessation of their wild games and the silence which followed had finally aroused me. When I awoke the yellow light streaming through the hatchway told me that sunset and the evening meal had nearly come.

The hold was quite deserted. As I arose I fancied I saw something like a shadow dart back among the shadows and instantly lose itself behind the bales of hay. I was irresistibly drawn towards it.

I at once went among the calves and sheep. They were soberly munching their food, and I saw nothing unusual here. I was about to turn away when I detected a slight movement and rustling behind the bales of hay.

"Some roguish child hiding in play," I thought, as I leaped over the lower bales and, thrusting my arm behind the higher ones, called out gaily as in sportive taunt:

"I have you now, monsieur."

Truly I had clutched some human's head; but not that of one of Pierre Floquet's children; for the next instant a stalwart form followed my swiftly withdrawn arm, and in one of its clenched and trembling hands there flashed an ugly knife.

"Perdimento!" hissed the man in the Spanish tongue, while struggling to reach me, as if to silence any outcry I might make.

I was now safely behind a strong barred stanchion. I could have gained the middle of the hold and leaped through the hatchway to my friends, before he could have reached me; and seeming to realize this, his manner instantly changed to one of temportation and parley.

"Who are you, and why are you here?" I sternly demanded.

"I am a poor Spaniard, seeking my own land with a heavy heart."

His tone was pitiful now; and his situation filled me with a strange compassion. But I stolidly urged:

"Pierre Floquet has a warm heart. He would deal generously with you if you came to him with your distress."

"No, no, no!" he retorted with savage impetuosity. "You know but one side of Pierre Floquet. Were I to go to him, were you to speak of this to him, silence would come to him or to me—perhaps to more!"

Here he made a magnificent gestne with his knife-point toward his breast.

"Then," I said, reaching my hand to his and grasping it reassuringly, "it is better that I should be your friend than he or you an assassin."

He nodded his head swiftly, gratefully, as he said:

"There are other days to come in which you will not regret such friendship."

"Have you food?" I asked.

"Plenty and to spare."

"And drink?"

"Both water and wine."

"Then I can do nothing for you—"

"But silence!" he interrupted eagerly. "Complete silence to Floquet, to his sons and—to both his daughters! Shall it be mine?"

"Forever, if that will help you to safety and friends!"

But they were calling me to the cabin; calling me from the upper evening shadows into the now darker shadows of the hold. Our hands clasped tightly again, and I felt that the desperate stowaway was certain of his trust. I turned away bewildered and came to the little cabin table so distracted and unnerved that Pierre Floquet roared out:

"Our stranger friend has looked on some Breton ghost among the calves and the sheep!"

All laughed merrily at this sally, save poor Celeste. For a little time her face was more blanched than mine; and I pitied her for the heavy load she had borne from a discovery perhaps more ominous than mine.

I think I was more silent, but certainly more considerate and tender, to Celeste after that night. I could not bear to enter that hold again, more than Celeste; and I was racked by untold torments lest some untoward revelation should bring the journey of Pierre Floquet to ruin and despair.

Countless times my impulse was to share confidences with Celeste. I have been unutterably thankful since that I did not. As often was I tempted to disclose what I knew to Pierre Floquet and claim his generosity, through our almost affectionate friendship, and thus prevent the horror of some accidental tragedy; but from this the frightful emphasis of the stowaway always held me back.

On the second morning afterward, the snow-capped Pyrenees were sighted; and on the evening of the same day the Enriqueta

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del Meira crept slowly between the headlands of Capes San Lorenzo and Torres, through the fantastic shipping of the harbor, and was soon rocking softly beside the ancient mucile of Gijon.

The bustle and activity of the quay soon attracted all of Pierre Floquet's family to the pier-side of our little craft. Still filled with trepidation concerning our secret passenger, I stole away from my friends at the first opportunity and, beckoning a solitary barquero to the schooner's prow, I gave him some French coin and bade him wait for a single passenger.

Descending quickly into the dark hold, I called out in a low tone:

"Senor Refugidado! Come instantly!"

The man was already close by me. I told him of the waiting boatman; sprang upon deck and helped him gain footing there, a no easy task with his stiffened limbs, and almost pushed him from the schooner's deck into the waiting boat as he fervently breathed out "God guard thee and me!" and I turned to face Pierre Floquet, who was approaching with no gentle tread; while a little and ghostly form seemed stealthily creeping behind him.

"Some harbor thieves I have frightened away. That is all, Pierre!" I managed to explain while he regarded me with suspicious keenness. "We mush have a better care of the craft while it lies in the harbor of Gijon."

"Yes, yes; we will give it good care. I will give it good care!" he retorted as if half awakened to some indefinable danger.

But Celeste, creeping closely to my side, repaid me fully with her whispered words:

"More than one shall ever love you for this noble deed!"

This almost thrilling prophecy rang in my ears all the days we idled in Gijon, until Pierre Floquet had sold to advantage his handsome little craft.

It never left me as our happy cavalcade trailed out of the ancient city, where the Invincible Armada was once repaired, through the fruitful valleys of Pravja and Naisa; along the banks of the flashing Narcia; past Belmonte and Calgas; through the lush fields where the Gallegan reapers felled the ripe grain with their hook-like hoz, and sang their weird and wild Tras os Montes songs; under allies of the guarled and stunted olive, shadowing long and sinuous lanes; over bridges older than olden Moorish rule in Spain; past roadside chapels with the rook-like ceaseless clatter of their cracked old bells; beside ruined monasteries and ruinous abodes of starving monks, begging their dole from us as we went merrily on, through the hushed gloaming of myriad stately chestnut groves; and on and on and up and up, through the mighty passes, among the dark ravines and mournful gleus of Sierra de Banadeiro, where the bells of our cattle and the shrill whistlings and songs of our muleteers were almost silenced by the hoarse waterfalls descending from the eternal snows; to our last night encampment, where, across the red tiles of Granada, lay the wondrous valley against whose farthest rim nestled Meira, Mecca of the journey of Pierre Floquet.

Even here in our romantic surroundings, beside the flaring gypsy-like fires, it seemed to press closer and more foreboddingly into my consciousness. It was carried wildly along the thundrous mountain-sounds of the night. It trembled in my companion's tones. It brooded in the hovering shadows. It even penetrated my dreams like shrill challenges. And at last it startled me from sleep, in the actuality of words, as the first morning rays filtered through the mighty firs, as Celeste, bending over my couch softly whispered:

"Silence! Remember that whatever in the next hour comes, more than one shall ever love you for your noble deed at Gijon!"

I arose and dressed. The camp was astir. I passed to the edge of the near-rushing stream and bathed my face and hands. As I turned to leave the stream I was sieezed from behind. Instantly a mordaza was placed in my mouth, my eyes were blindfolded, my arms were pinioned, and I was then gently led back to camp.

Here I could distinguish swift movements, rustlings, hurryings, strugglings, and low words of command and threat. More dreadful than all to me were the hideous screams of Pierre Floquet, as he unavailingly strove against his bonds; for his maledictions were not those of despair at the ruin of all his earthly hopes, but were launched at me at whom he cursed and clutched, as his betrayer.

Fierce and fiercer grew his struggles with his captors. Some keen instinct of horrible vengeance brought him closer and closer to me; as though in his giant strength, despite all restraint, he would butt my life out like a raving bull. I could feel his fiery breath upon me. I believed my end had come, when I felt a little form dart close against my own, and heard Celeste cry:

"Father! Father Pierre Floquet! He is innocent! He is your friend—noble and good! See! Know it is my life, sheltering his, you shall destroy first!"

The infuriated Cagot sank moaningly beneath his captors.

Then all was still for a little, until I heard the clinking of coin as it was cast hurriedly into leathern pouches.

"All!—all!" came from the voice of him in command. "Even the belt hiding the cheques for golden onzas on the bank of Spain. Pierre Floquet shall not have left so much as a centavo for his grand life at Meira. We will even roast his calves and sheep for our dinner!"

A burst of wild laughter followed this cruel threat, and a pitiful groan escaped Pierre Floquet's lips as the last vestige of his hoard was stripped from him.

Shortly we were all led forward into the roadway. Here we were forced to walk for perhaps a half hour a time. Then our course led over a narow pathway, along the rocky side of some stream which roared and thundered far below.

Finally we halted. The bandages were removed from our eyes, the mordazas from our mouths, and we found ourselves under guard in a covert-like space overspread with firs, defended on one side by an almost impassable barrier of rocks, and on the other, by the brink of a tremendous chasm.

There were but few of the band about us; and after we had been given bread and wine, one of the robbers came close to the side of Pierre Floquet.

"Our chief," he said, "is a kindly man, and he would deal generously with you. He bids me say that he has no use for your gold, if you will but listen to reason. If you will give him in honorable marriage such one of your daughters as he may choose, he will return to you intact every real you have lost; and, further, it shall be yours, unless that daughter shall give her free consent!"

While Pierre Floquet's face writhed like some savage animal at bay, he cast appealing looks upon Clothilde and Celeste.

"If with your free and everlasting will?" answered Clothilde for both. "Shall I first go to him, Father Pierre?"

"Le Diable! It shall be so!" came sobbingly from Pierre Floquet.

Clothilde went and returned dolefully shaking her head. Then Celeste radiantly disappeared, while my own heart sank despairingly within me at the thought of this irretrievable sacrifice.

In a moment more, one of the brigands came to Pierre Floquet, unbound him, and poured upon the sward before him every article of which he had been despoiled. While he clutched at it savagely, something like a despairing groan tremulously filled the air.

"It is Celeste! It is Celeste!" he moaned.

As if in answer to these words, the little sprite came glowingly out of the dark copse behind the covert, leading the brigand chief, a stalwart Spaniard with the light of love and victory upon his splendid face. He reached out his hand to Pierre Floquet.

"Pieere Floquet!" he began in a low and pleasant tone.

"Gaspar Valdes!" stammered Pierre Floquet, staggering to his feet in amazed bewilderment.

"Senor Rofugidado!" I cried, beside myself with astounded joyousness; for Celeste's blazing eyes sought my own with flgutuing glances of intelligence.

"The same," said the brigand chief calmly, "who came from Concarneau, for the love of Celeste, behind the Enriqueta del Meira's bags of grain and bales of hay."

Then followed a shout of joy from all, even from Pierre Floquet, as a score of gay, bronzed fellows crowded about the now ecstatic company.

"These were my olden comrades, Pierre Floquet. They already know I have gained by honest toil almost as much as you. We are both in their power; but they are all and always, for loyal friendship, at our command. They will love to know me leading on and on the the right life, beside Celeste!"

And thus happily came to its ending the strange journey of Pierre Floquet; for in another half hour the mountain friends of Gaspar Valdes, with brave "Adios!" and "Dios le a compagne!" had disappeared amid the shadows of the glens; and, the bells of our cattle mingling with the shrill songs and whistlings of the muleteers and echoing through the mountain ways like tender bridal melodies, we passed from Banaderiro's heights across the sunlit vale and on to the sweet old hamlet of Meira, joyously and still together.

JAW OF GOLD.

The Peculiar Surgical Operation of a New York Physician.

Next to the pleasure of being known as a silver tongued orator comes that of having a gold jaw. Of that unusual possession a prominent physician of New York boasts; yet he experiences no difficulty in feeling with it so exactly is it adjusted, that any one else does with a commonplace, every day jaw. Some time previous to its acquisition he suffered from a throat trouble, such as General Grant had, called epithelioma. Surgeons treated it by heroic measures.

To reach the spot where the malignant growth lay, under the tongue and near the thorax, necessitating an operation wherein the lower jaw was entirely cut in two and a portion of it removed, and important muscles were severed. Then the two parts of the lower jaw were laid back to allow the surgeon to work under the roots of the tongue.

A peculiarity of the case at this juncture lay in the fact that the muscles at each side of the mouth, being independent of one another, the severed parts of the lower jaw could not work in unison. The masseter muscle, attached to the remaining portion of the lower jaw, contracted in the process of healing, and the doctor, who had been a fine-looking man before the operation, now went about with a misshapen face.

The masseter is one of the strongest muscles in the system, being the only one that does not act as a lever, but having a straight pull. Notice, in illustration of its power, how the boy who wishes to crack a nut puts it between the molars and then wills the masseter to crush ahead; or the playful puppy, who knows by instinct where his best grip is, struggling with a bone.

A dental surgeon now came to the rescue. It took a knowledge, of the power of machinery, an inventive faculty and the skill of a sculptor in addition to the D. D.'s regular acumen.

A jackscrew with a ball and socket joint—exactly such as would be used to raise a locomotive, except in miniature—had to be resorted to, and the jaw was jacked open, requiring a strain of several days to compel the powerful masseter muscles to relax. This accomplished, a wedge was put in to keep that part of the mouth open; then the jack screw was used to force the large segment of the severed jaw back to its original circle, where it was held by a splint so devised as to be removable, until it had regained its normal condition, whereupon a gold jaw and teeth were modelled to fill the space and also to bind the two sections of the jaw together.

By the aid of the surgeon's knife the disease had been entirely removed, and followed up by this remarkable feat of dentistry, the articulation and occlusion restored and mastication rendered as complete as before the operation. Periods to the dental work his food was pushed through the orifice between the upper and lower jaws.

Another point of interest lies in the announcement that new cartilage is forming across the chasm, and it is hoped in the course of a year or so to find the jaw working independent of the gold one.—New York Herald.

What a Wonderful Discovery

Is PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER! It not only cures the ills of the human family, but is also the sure remedy for horses and cattle. It has never been known to fail in a cure of the worst cases of bowel complaint, and for sprains, galls, etc., it never fails—try it once. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by druggists generally for 25c. a bottle, large size.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why Does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man") to Lever Bros., Ltd., 43 Scott St., Toronto, and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising, and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market and it will only cost 1c. postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

A Step From Insanity

Nervous System Completely Broken Down.

NO SLEEP! NO APPETITE!

Reduced to a Skeleton.

Paine's Celery Compound Saves the Life of a Postmaster.

Postmaster P. J. Kilbride, of Inverness, P. E. I., owes his life and present good health to the life-giving powers of Paine's Celery Compound.

Some months ago disease had so preyed upon Mr. Kilbride's body that insanity was feared. His nervous system was shattered and broken, he was a stranger to sleep and rest, and his appetite was lost. Suffering had reduced him to a mere skeleton, and those around him, knowing that medical skill had failed, were expecting him to die.

Friends, who had used Paine's Celery Compound, urged Mr. Kilbridge to give it a trial. The suggestion was a happy one for the afflicted man. The wonderful medicine soon proved able to cope with the disease. Five bottles of Paine's Celery Compound raised Mr. Kilbride to such a condition of health that enabled him to say, "I feel myself a new man."

We give Mr. Kilbride's letter in full, it graphically sets forth his struggles with, and his triumph over disease and death:—

"I now write you about Paine's Celery Compound, having just finished the fifth bottle. It is impossible for me to say sufficient, or find words strong enough to praise Paine's Celery Compound as I ought.

"To-day I feel myself a new man. Six months ago I was on the brink of insanity; my nervous system was completely broken down; I could not sleep more than one or two hours at night, and often did not sleep for four nights in succession. Oh! I never can describe the agony I suffered. I was almost reduced to a skeleton; could only work an hour, when I was so fatigued I would be obliged to lie down and rest before I could resume work.

"The use of your Compound has given me rest and sweet sleep, and I can now work all day. To tell the honest, candid truth I have not felt so well in 14 years. When I commenced taking Paine's Celery Compound my weight was 144 pounds; now I weigh 168 pounds. I am gaining in flesh every day; my friends are all surprised at my wonderful cure and changed appearance. Oh! if I had only known of this life-saving remedy years ago I would have escaped many days and nights of terrible pain my agony. Thank God, the terrible times have passed. I hope never to return. How I wish I could reach the ear of every man in Canada—those who are suffering as I once suffered—how I would plead with them—yes, on my knees I would ask them to give Paine's Celery Compound a fair trial and I feel confident they would bless me afterwards for my recommendation.

"Young men, take my truthful and candid advice; if you are suffering from a broken down nervous system, use Paine's Celery Compound, it will thoroughly restore you physically and otherwise.

"I am now in perfect health through no other agency than Paine's Celery Compound. You may use these statements as you choose."

PEOPLE OF THIBET.

A Poor Foundation for the Bavatsky Myths.

When Madame Blavatsky claimed that the wisest sages of the world—the Mahatamas—lived in Thibet, possessing a knowledge of Nature and her laws never even dreamed of by the scientists of the East, and also that virtue and purity nowhere existed in such an exalted condition as in Thibet, the world was startled. Thibet was, indeed, a land of mystery. There had come marvellous tales of Buddhistic popes; of strange similarities between Thibetan religous ceremonials and those of the Christiac Church; but since the publication of Blavatsky's book, several European travelers have visited the Himalayan Highlands, and the "mysteries" have been revealed; or, in other words, we have been imposed upon, for we are told that Thibet is inhabited by a degraded race of Tartars, deficient in all that makes for civilization or culture, and that the wonderful Mahatmas are not to be found. One of the most recent books telling of Thibet and its people is by Mrs. Isabelle Bird Bishop, a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Mrs. Bishop does not undertake to solve any of the problems raised by the Theosophists, but tells of what she has seen, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions. Of her visit to Nubra, she writes:

"We remained long on the blazing roof of the highest tower of the gonpo (monastery), while good Mr. Redstob (the Moravian missionary) disputed with the Abbot concerning the things pertaining to the Kingdom of God! The monks standing round laughed sneeringly. They had shown a little interest, Mr. R. said, on his earlier visits. The Abbot accepted a copy of the Gospel of St. John. 'St. Mathew,' he observed, 'is very laughable reading.'"

Mrs. Bird does not tell us why the Abbot thought that St. Mathew was "laughable reading." Probably he looked upon the history of the early life of Jesus as a clever bit of plagiarism, for his own "Jataka Tales" and much of the story of the Boy Jesus are almost identical reading.

Of Thibetan life, Mrs. Bird writes:

"It is difficult to speak of Thibetan life, with all its affection and jollity, as 'family life,' for Buddhism, which enjoins monastic life, and usually celibacy with it, on eleven thousand out of a total population of a hundred and twenty thousand, further restrained the increase of population within the limits of sustenance by inculcating and rigidly upholding the system of polyandry, permitting marriage only to the eldest son, the heir of the land, while the bride accepts all his brothers as inferior or subordinate husbands, thus attaching the whole family to the soil and family roof-tree, the children being regarded legally as the property of the eldest son, who is addressed by them 'Big Father,' his brothers receiving the title of 'Little Father.'.... The women cling to the system. They say, 'We have three or four men to help us instead of one,' and sneer at the dulness and monotony of European monogamous life. A woman said to me: 'If I had only one husband, and he died, I should be a widow. If I have two or three I am never a widow.' The word 'widow' is with them a term of reproach."

Here we ought to have learned something about the history of this remarkable custom of polyandry, but Mrs. Bird is absolutely silent. Some have thought it was adopted because of its inexpensiveness. Be this as it may, the custom is very old. It is mentioned, that Draupadi, daughter of Drupada, king of the Panchalas, was won by Arjuna, but married his two elder and his two younger brothers also. This shows the custom was recognized as part of early Aryan civilization. But it is probably older than this. It is undoubtedly a remains from the primitive "Mother-right" or that order of "marriage" which prevailed among the pre-historic and early historic nations, according to which descent was reckoned after the mother and not, as now, after the father.

Mr. Drew, who was Governor of Ladakh in 1871, has given the best-known description of these people and their country. He states that the result of polyandry is comparative sterility in the women, but it does not affect their strength or health. Women porters can carry a load of sixty pounds weight for twenty-three miles, without apparent fatigue. He also says that the women are at liberty to choose another husband from a totally different family. All this produces a great effect in limiting the population.

Mrs. Bird's comparison of the people of Cashmir and those of Lesser Thibet is very interesting. We quote the most striking passages:

"Not greater is the contrast between the grassy slopes and deodar-clothed mountains of Cashmir and the flaming aridity of Lesser Thibet, than between the tall, dark, handsome natives of the one, with their statuesque and shrinking women, and the ugly, short, squat, yellow-skined, flat-nosed, oblique-eyed, uncouth-looking people of the other..... The irredeemable ugliness of the Thibetans produced a deeper impression daily. It is grotesque, and is heightened, not modified, by their costumes and ornament. They have high cheekbones, broad flat noses without visible bridges, small, imperceptible eyebrows, wide mouths, full lips, thick, projecting ears, deformed by great hoops; straight black hair nearly as coarse as horsehair, and short, square, ungainly figures. The faces of the men are smooth. The women seldom exceed five feet in height; a man is as dark; oblique eyes, with heavy lids and tall as five feet four.

FREEZING CHAMBERS.

Provisions for Storing Perishable Supplies in London.

The London and India Docks joint committee have just acquired land in the neighborhood of Smithfield market for the erection of extensive freezing chambers. This is another indication of the growth of the trade in meat imported in a frozen condition into this country from the most distant parts of the world. It is not so many years ago since a couple of old hulks fitted up with refrigerating machinery sufficed for the cold storage of the East and West Indian dock company. The joint committee have now under one roof at the Victoria dock twenty-one chambers, capable of holding under rigorous frost, even under the fiercest of summer suns, no less than two hundred thousand carcasses of sheep. During the first six months of this year between four hundred thousand and five hundred thousand sheep and lambs passed through these chambers, in addition to over forty-seven thousand quarters and pieces of meat and sixty-four thousand sundry packages—dairy produce and other things—altogether considerably over five hundred thousand packages.

With what rapidity this most important trade has been developing of late may be shown by the comparison of a few figures. During the first six months of 1890 the carcasses coming into London, chiefly from New Zealand, though largely also from Australia and the river Platte, numbered 926,634. During the same period of 1892 the number was 1,085,656, and for the first six months of this year it has risen to 1,455,483. Notwithstanding the vast storage capacity at the docks the committee says "the necessities of the trade require the provision of accommodation at the central meat market." They are about immediately to commence clearing the ground for a building of six floors, including a basement, and having altogether a cubical capacity of three hundred and fifty thousand feet. These refrigerating chambers are extremely interesting structures, with ceilings, walls and floors of special construction for excluding the heat.

There is one such establishment on a more limited scale at Smithfield already. It belongs to the corporation and is in the basement of the market. Its walls and its roof are insulated by an inch of hair felt between two thicknesses of deal boards joined very closely, and with an air space separating this insulating material from the building. The floor is rendered impassable to the warmth of the earth by two layers of deal separated by a stratum of finely powdered charcoal. This new building of the dock companies will be of similar construction, and Messrs. J. & E. Hall of Stratford have contracted for refrigerating machinery on what is known as the hydrocarbonic acid system, to be erected in the basement, by which all the severity of an Arctic winter, if need be, may be produced under any conditions of outside temperature. This is effected by the circulation of currents of brine, which, as most persons are aware, may be reduced to an extremely low temperature without freezing.

Of course for the purpose of meat storing very great degrees of frost are not required, much of it, indeed, being only "chilled." Arrangements will be made by which the temperature of the various sections of the building may be be regulated according to requirements, one department of it being devoted to butter, etc., in which the committee now do a large business, no fewer than forty-five thousand packages having passed their chambers in the docks during the first half of this year. Extensive provision will be made for this, and the rest of the building is estimated to be capable of storing from sixty thousand to eighty thousand carcasses at one time. Special arrangements are made in the plans for ventilating every part of the building and for changing the air very rapidly if need be, so that in the event of a carcass going bad from any cause the risk of its tainting the rest may be obviated. Mr. Donaldson, the company's engineer, is responsible for the plant of the new building and will have charge of the work throughout.—London News.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

LESS LABOUR GREATER COMFORT!

DOES YOUR WIFE DO HER OWN WASHING?

IF she does, see that the wash is made Easy and Clean by getting her SUNLIGHT SOAP, which does away with the terrors of wash-day.

Experience will convince her that it PAYS to use this soap.

C. R. KING, VICTORIA, Agent for British Columbia.

THE LATE CHARLES GOUNOD.

THE GREAT FRENCH COMPOSER WHOSE SACRED MUSIC HAS BREATHED FORTH THE PRAYER OF A GENERATION.

With the beautiful 'Ave Maria' in one's mind, one must almost feel a reverence for its creator. Gounod sang out the prayer that was in his very soul, and all the world has felt its influence. His words of praise for a tonic that strengthened and sustained him in his declining years is one of the most valued tributes to the great "Vin Mariani." He says: 'Honor to "Vin Mariani," that admirable wine which so often has restored my strength.' No other tonic so quickly restores strength and energy when weakened by brain exhaustion, nervous depression, fatigue, dyspepsia or sleeplessness, and it hastens convalescence after confinements and fevers. You should send a stamp and receive a little album, free, containing the photos of the many great people who are recommending 'Vin Mariani.' Address Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal.

—We have the best men's dollar shoe in British Columbia. Marks, 8 Store street.

A BUSINESS MAN'S TROUBLES.

So Badly Crippled With Rheumatism That He Lost All Power of Feet and Legs—How He Was Cured.

Mr. M. E. Douglas, says the San Francisco Chronicle, a young man who owns a harness shop in this city, tells a tale of a remarkable cure of rheumatism after he had suffered for years and had almost given up hope of being cured:

"About four or five years ago I began to be troubled by severe pains in my feet and ankles, and it annoyed me so greatly that I could only keep at work with difficulty. I tried hot water bathing and also used mustard water. I got some relief from the bathing, but it was only temporary, and my trouble was constantly increasing. At last I went to a physician and he gave me a prescription, but it did no good. I was now so badly off that the acute pain had gone up beyond the calves of my legs. I used to have to sit down very often, and frequently when I would try to stand up I would fall right over. I completely lost power over my feet and legs and was almost paralyzed. My father, mother and I used to live at Woodstock, Ont. We got the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, which contained a number of reports about the wonderful properties of a medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I thought that if one quarter or one tenth of what was said about them was true they might do me some good. We got $2.50 worth of them and I began to take them. I was also suffering from a severe attack of piles, which gave me a great deal of trouble. After I had been taking the Pink Pills a while I noticed that the piles left me, and then my rheumatism went away from me so easily that I hardly thought of it until it was gone. I had given up all other treatment and was taking nothing but the pills, so it must have been the pills that cured me. I cheerfully recommend the Pink Pills, and I think that any one who takes them is sure to receive benefit. As I said, we still keep the pills in the house all the time and would not be without them."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

COOLGARDIE GOLD FIELDS.

Rich, Perhaps, But Costly—A Stock Speculative Boom.

Coolgardie! Who has not heard the name? Its praises have been sung incessantly of late, and by all the members of the band, from the agent-general down to the promoters, punters and touters. The song has been ever the same—gold, gold, until the whole city is sick to death with the thing. It is impossible to take up the paper without one's eyes falling on further marvellous gold discoveries at Coolgardie, or at the Murchison or Vilgarn fields. Crowds are rushing here, crowds are rushing there; two or three men in as many days simply by a hand machine have obtained so many hundred ounces of gold; water has been found in plenty, and so forth. We quite expected all this, for preparations have been for some time in progress to introduce to the London market companies to work the gold fields of Western Australia, even down to the agent-general hiring a shop window in Gracechurch street in order to display some samples of the metal. Gold has long been known to exist in Westralia, as it is now the fashion to call the colony, and since 1885 various fields have been proclaimed; but former attempts to boom the place were not successful, mining operations being too heavily handicapped by difficulties and cost of transit and the lack of water. Since that time the government of West Australia has expended some money on roads and railways and in making experiments for the storage of water. It also adopted the pretty sure way of getting the country developed by selling immense tracts of land to enterprising speculators for very little money, in spite of the known or suspected riches. We have no desire to disparage gold mining in Western Australia; but the public must be told the truth. Gold is there in large quantities at or near the surface. Whether it takes the form of proper and well defined lodes which continue to any depth, has yet to be proved; but the extraordinary richness of the finds suggests that the lodes are "pockety," and not permanent. The country is little better than an arid desert, whereas timber will be largely wanted if any real mining is to be done. Railways are being slowly constructed, but are still many miles from the seat of the operations. Of water there is none beyond the sea water, between one hundred and two hundred miles away, though this, of course, can be condensed at considerable trouble and expense. Even the optimistic agent-general admits that the lack of water is a very urgent question. "There is," he says, "a skeleton in every cupboard, and with them it is the question of water." The government have spent a fair amount in water conservation, but the average yearly rainfall does not exceed 12 inches, and is immediately sucked in by the parched soil. Artesian wells are spoken of, but good authorities think little of the idea. The drawback to the industry is therefore plain enough—the great cost of working, and unfortunately it is "writ large." It is almost a repetition of the Queensland boom of seven or eight years ago, when over two dozen companies were formed with an approximate capital of about five million pounds, of which four-fifths were taken by vendors and promoters. How many of these companies are still at work? All but very few have been wound up and the money lost. So it will be with these latest creations, and the public will have to use great caution in having anything to do with such traps. It the remaining companies to be brought out—and we understand that a great number of ventures are waiting to be issued—are not started upon a more solid basis Coolgardie will stand no chance whatever. If it had ever stood much chance it would have been developed years ago. Shareholders are face to face with their usual privileges—reconstruction and calls, or the swift death of all their hopes.—Investors' Review.

OBSERVER ANSWERED.

To the editor: I see in your issue of the 3rd inst. that somebody, presumably an alderman, tries under the name of observer to defend the shady transactions of the city council, and thinks to do this successfully by calling out "that's false" without proving any of my statements untrue. He does not deny that there is almost as much pipe in the corporation yard now as when the sewer work was commenced, besides a huge quantity having been delivered along the line. He does not deny that some of the pipe has no more glaze on it than brick, although unglazed pipe will allow all the deadly sewer gases to escape into the streets. I repeat that the sewerage commissioners recommended that the sum of $4000 odd which had been paid out of the general revenue for pipe subsequently used in sewerage work be restored to the general revenue out of the sewerage account. Our brave defender of mystery does not tell us how much more money has been paid without tender to the B. C. Terra Cotta company, in which one of the commissioners is interested. He might have extended his defence a little further and justified the electric light lot, the copper wire and the engine mysteries. He might have apologized for the engineer's mistake in leading the North ward school iron pipe drain right through the brick sewer, which had to be taken up again at a cost nobody heard of but the city fathers; and for the mistake at Beaver lake, where they mixed the concrete 12 gravel to 1 of cement, with the natural result that it all burst up again; and for the mistake at Ross Bay cemetery, where a box drain was put in about one quarter the required size, being worse than useless, and will soon have to be done over again. But the city is rich and can stand it. Now if Observer can defend and justify all these mistakes he ought to come out and do so, but not hide himself, like a schoolboy, behind a fence and call out, "That's a lie!" I speak from facts and can verify every word I say. If Observer can set things right I can assure him that the present council need him sorely to have a chance of re-election.

RATEPAYER.

THE TOWERS AND DUTIES OF TRUSTEES.

To the Editor: What a wonderful change has come over the powers that be in the education department. In times gone by they availed themselves of every opportunity to point out to the trustees where they had exceeded their powers or passed resolutions not in keeping with the rules and regulations. Now we find the trustees passing a resolution not only violating the rules and regulations with regard to promotion examinations, but also upsetting all arrangements made for the examinations by the principals of the different schools. I really pity those poor teachers. The trustees by another resolution make it imperative for teachers to take an hour and a half from the school hours each month to attend the meetings of the Teachers' association, when the law says they must teach during that time. Now what is a poor teacher to do? If he disobeys the trustees he is liable to dismissal; if he violates the rules and regulations of the council of public instruction he is liable to have his certificate cancelled. Truly the teacher is between "the devil and the deep sea." The department is extremely quiet over the matter, and since they do not interfere the teachers will probably carry out the instructions of the board of trustees. It seems strange that the education department allows its rules and regulations to be treated with contempt. It is just possible that the gentlemen who compose the city school board never saw a little book called the Manual of School Law of British Columbia and that they have passed these resolutions in ignorance. If the department would send a copy to their secretary the trustees might see that they have exceeded their powers. In the meantime their attention is called to the following regulation: "Trustees cannot give authority to the teachers to violate the rules and regulations in any particular.

AJAX.

A FEW QUESTIONS.

To the Editor: Would you kindly allow me to ask you through the columns of your valuable paper the following:

Sewerage.—Why is the yard on Pandora street being now fitted up with sewer pipes? Is it be cause one of the commissioners and others have a large interest in the B. C. Pottery Co? It does not seem reasonable that so many pipes should be stored when the sewer contract is nearly ended. Why was no tender called for sewer pipes? when the city by-law calls for tenders for all supplies for the city. Why were the commissioners who are interested in the B. C. Pottery Co. appointed by the council to act as commissioners, for "no man can serve two masters?"

Electric Light.—Why was the poorest copper wire bought by the council for the biggest price, or if the cheapest was ordered and the highest price paid, who got the difference? Why did the city council pay $12,000 for the lot occupied by the electric light station when the owner had it for sale at $8,000, or in other words, who got the $4,000? Does it show as an asset to the city?

Does the corporation of the city of Victoria own a water lot at the foot of Discovery street, and if so, why have they not built the electric light works there, when there would be less expense in rock blasting and where they could get all the wood, slabs and sawdust next to nothing? Is it because the council wanted to make more money out of the transaction or because they wanted to spend more money for the benefit of the workingmen?

Waterworks.—Why had the council three men at $4 per day superintending a few men putting in concrete at Beaver dam when one would have done, and is it true that the concrete is now all washed out, because the proportions of gravel, sand and cemment was not correct, the proportions being 8 sand and gravel to 1 cement; and 12 gravel to 1 cement. Yours respectfully

A RATEPAYER AND SUBSCRIBER.

DRY GOODS.

Argyle House

JUST RECEIVED THREE CASES OF

Corsets

TO ensure a perfect fitting costume nothing is more essential that a perfect fitting corset, and one that will readily adapt itself to the figure, imparting the long waisted graceful appearance so desirable for the present fashion. The following lines of Corsets possess the necessary qualities:

THE MAY, 5 hooks—Made of Grey Jean. 50c a pair.

THE QUEEN, 5 hooks—Made of Gold and Ecru Jean. 75c a pair.

THE C. & D., 5 hooks—They are the best $1 corset in the market, boned with rota, a superior material, and guaranteed not to break or roll over the hips.

THE YATIST—The most perfect fitting, comfortable and satisfactory Corset ever worn. $1.25 a pair.

THE MODJESKA, Spoon Busk—Made of Brown Jean, strong and durable. $1.25 a pair.

SEWELL'S RIVAL CORSET—Made of Black Satinette. $1.50 a pair. Is cut on the lines of the latest French model.

Also the following makes:—
Childrens' Hygeian Waists;
Ladies' Hygeian Waists;
Crompton Coraline.
P. D. in Grey and Black.

J. Horner & Co.

Victoria Metal Works Co.

J. FITZPATRICK,

Sanitary Plumbers,

Steam and Hot Water Engineers.

COPPER, BRASS, TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKERS.

Repairing Bicycles, etc.; also First Class Brazing and general repairing of Tinware. Dealers in New and Second Hand Stoves,

117 FORT STREET.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Popular and Scenic Route

TO THE EAST.

The Great Transcontinental Route from Pacific to Atlantic without change of cars. Through Daily Sleepers to all points east.

UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS to Boston, Montreal, Toronto and St. Paul without change.

ROYAL : MAIL : STEAMSHIP : LINE
—TO—
CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Short Route to the Orient.

For rates and all information apply to—

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist Passenger Agent, Vancouver, B.C.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria, cor. Fort and Governm't St.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893.

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria............Tuesday, 7 a.m
" Nanaimo for Comox............Wednesday, 7 a.m
" Comox for Nanaimo............Friday, 7 a.m
" Nanaimo for Victoria............Saturday, 7 a.m

Trips to Valdez Island once a month.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria ... Store st.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R.R.

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

To St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks, Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.	TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."	1147

8 30 pm	Lv	MI	*Victoria	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	82	Seattle	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	*Tacoma	MI	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
121 First street, Washington, Portland, Or.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bathroom, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to
C. H. WEEKS,
General Agent,
No. 72 Government Street.

F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

TIME TABLE NO. 21

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, November 1, 1894.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND (Read up) Miles from Wellington	No. 1 Passenger Daily	No. 3 Passenger Saturday	STATIONS	NORTH BOUND (Read down) No. 2 Passenger Daily	No. 4 Passenger Saturday	Miles from Victoria
78	Ar. 12:24 P M	Ar. 5:30 P M	VICTORIA	De. 8:00 A M	De. 2:?0 P M	[illegible]
[illegible]	12:20	5:26	RUSSELL'S	8:04	2:04	[illegible]
[illegible]	12:10	5:16	ESQUIMALT	8:14	2:14	[illegible]
[illegible]	11:46 A M	4:51	GOLDSTREAM	8:39	2:39	[illegible]
[illegible]	11:10	4:22	SUMMIT SIDING	9:11	3:10	[illegible]
[illegible]	10:50	3:56	SHAWNIGAN LAKE	9:31	3:36	[illegible]
[illegible]	10:40	3:46	COBBLE HILL	9:41	3:46	[illegible]
[illegible]	10:27	3:31	McPHERSON'S	9:57	4:01	[illegible]
[illegible]	10:17	3:21	KOKSILAH	10:07	4:11	[illegible]
[illegible]	10:12	3:16	DUNCAN'S	10:12	4:16	[illegible]
[illegible]	10:08	3:06	SOMENOS	10:22	4:26	[illegible]
[illegible]	9:50	2:44	CHEMAINUS	10:45	4:45	[illegible]
[illegible]	9:15	2:26	OYSTER BAY SIDG	11:08	5:05	[illegible]
[illegible]	De. 8:50		NANAIMO Ar.	Ar. 11:50		[illegible]
5	Ar. 8:25	1:45	NANAIMO De.	De. 11:59	5:46	73
	De. 8:10	De. 1:30	WELLINGTON	Ar. 12:14 P M	Ar. 6:00	78

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agents, at Victoria, Duncan's or Nanaimo Stations.

A. DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

HONOLULU, S. O. S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, December 22nd, 1894, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa—Thursday, December 13, at 8 p.m.

Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent.
R. E. CONNON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

WALLA WALLA, - - DEC. 9

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 24.

Taking effect Sept. 1st, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P. R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

FROM NOW
TILL CHRISTMAS

PENNOCK & LOWE

WILL SELL

JEWELRY
AT COST.

IN REGULAR STOCK—Gold and Silver Watches, Chains, Pins, Rings, Bracelets, Bangles, Etc.

IN FANCY GOODS—Opera Glasses, Purses, Etc., and hundreds of small articles in Silver imported specially for the Xmas trade.

PCK OUT WHAT YOU WANT, and we will keep it until you want it. All goods marked in plain figures. It is needless to tell you that this is a

CASH SALE.

63 Government St.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Gentlemen's fine shoes in lace or gaiter, $1.50. Marks, 8 Store street. *

—Mr. J. Johnston, manufacturing stationers' agent, is now in the Kirk block.

—The Y. M. C. A. has received a large addition to its membership; 60 joined last night.

—You can find nearly everything you want on our 25c. and 50c. crockery tables. The Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Co. *

—It is expected that the Gazette printed at Ottawa to-day will give H. D. Helmcken, M. P. P., the right to add "Q. C." to his name.

—Greater efforts will be made by the popular firm of Weller Bros. to meet the demands of Victorians for an extensive exhibition of Christmas gifts. *

—Monuments and all kinds of cemetery work at very low prices. First-class work guaranteed at A. Stewart's, corner Yates and Blanchard streets. See stock and designs. *

—Success wins success. We were successful last year in meeting the demands of an appreciative public by supplying the best possible value in the way of seasonable presents. Try us again. Weller Bros. *

—The usual Saturday night concert will be given at the Y. M. C. A. this evening. Rev. G. W. King will lecture on Scotland. The lecture will be illustrated by stereopticon views. There will be a piano duet by Miss Milne and Miss Vaughan, recitation by Miss Sharpe, and vocal solos by Mrs. Clyde and G. F. Watson.

—The following were entertained at dinner last night by Hon. Speaker Higgins. Hon. Messrs. Pooley, Turner and Baker, and Messrs. Rogers, Adams, Helmcken, Braden, idd, Kennedy, Mcpherson, Hume, Hunter, Graham, Smith Irving and McGregor, M. P. P.'s, also Messrs. W. R. Higgins, J. Raymur and W. H. Ellis.

—The windows of a church or dwelling, whether plain or ornate, should certainly be in harmony with their surroundings. McCausland & Son, 68 King street west, Toronto, whose specialty is designing for and executing leaded windows and ornamental glass of all kinds for churches and dwellings are in the very best position to supply whatever is wanted in the above lines. It will pay you to send them particulars of whatever you may require.

—The following are the marks of the pupils of Cedar Hill school who made an average of 50 per cent. or upwards during the month of November: Fifth class—Harry Gartley, 72.9; Archie McRae, 71.3; Maggie Glendinning, 70.4; J. Leeming, 60.4. Fourth class—John Grieve, 63.8; Julia Glendinning, 63.2; Mary Holmes, 56.3; Henry Todd, 56.4. Third class—James Holmes, 72.2; Harold Russell, 70; Ethel Irvin, 65.1; Clara Merriman, 58.2; Charles Irvin, 56.2; A. Smith, 54.6; Walter Grieve, 52.1; Gertie Irvin, 51.1.

—A telegram from Reefers announces that the coroner's jury in the case of T. Boothroyd, the Indian killed there by a Chinaman on Friday last, returned a verdict of wilful murder. The name of the Chinaman is not known, but it is said that the provincial police have a very good description of the murderer and have every hope of apprehending him. The Chinaman struck the Indian on the head with a shovel and split his skull, inflicting a terrible wound, from which he died almost at once.

—Curling tongs and hair brushes at Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson. *

—Strong cottonade pants, spring bottom, 75c. Marks, 8 Store street. *

—Razors in cases and shaving sets suitable for presents at Fox's. *

—"We are the people" to buy down quilts from. Have a look at them and you will say so. The Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Company. *

—Nowhere in the city can you find such values as we offer in blankets, comforters and bedspreads. J. Partridge, 86 Yates street. *

—William Conner, summoned for the fourth time for leaving his horses stand on the street unhitched, was convicted in police court this morning and fined $10 and $2 costs added.

—Some beautiful oak upholstered rockers in a variety of striking designs. See them before you buy a Christmas present. The Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Company. *

—The usual Saturday evening Gospel Temperance social and concert will be held in the mission church, Herald street. Dr. L. Hall will give an illustrated lecture, and selections of vocal and instrumental music will also be given.

—In police court this morning the charges of using very insulting language preferred against Ambrose Reed and Wm. Robertson were dismissed. There was a doubt in the mind of the court and the boys got the benefit of it.

—William H. Wheeler, of Vancouver, will give an exhibition of ventriloquism at the social to be given by the ladies of Central Presbyterian church Tuesday next. There will be a sale of work from two to six. Concert in the evening.

—The quarterly meeting of the horticultural society and fruit growers' association of British Columbia will be held at Duncan's on Saturday, Dec. 15. All are invited to attend. Papers will be read and discussed, and questions will be received and answered.

—"Modern India" was the subject of Mrs. Tytler's lecture in Christ church school room last night. The lecture was very instructive and was listened to with great attention by the large number present. The subject this evening will be "The Indian Mutiny."

—A very discriminating thief is operating on the roosts of Oak Bay avenue district with great success. He takes only the best varieties. Among the sufferers is C. F. Beaven, who takes a pride in raising only the best birds. Having lost a couple of dozen recently, he has determined to buy a shot gun or go in for barn yard fowl.

—The Degree of Honor elected officers as follows: Chief of Honor, Mrs. Warren; Lady of Honor, Mrs. Grant; Chief of Ceremonies, Mrs. Hooper; Sister Usher, Mrs. Phil Davies; Recorder, Thomas Cashmore; Financier, Miss Stears; Receiver, Miss Warren; I. W., Mr. Walker; O. W., Mr. Abel; Trustees three years, R. T. Williams; two years, C. Russell; one year, W. Allan.

—The Daughters of St. George elected officers last night as follows: P. P., Sister M. A. Penketh; W. P., Sister Stephson; V. P., Sister E. Bradbury; F. S., Sister Halpenny; R. S., Sister Newing; T., Sister Churton; Chaplain, Sister E. Turner; First Conductor, Sister Marshall; Second Conductor, Miss E. Penketh; I. G., Miss R. Turner. The music was furnished by Mr. F. Sehl. An entertaining vocal and instrumental programme was afterward given.

—Vancouver Encampment No. 1, held their regular meeting on Tuesday evening. Three propositions were received for membership, one was given the patriarchal degree and three received the purple degree. It was decided to have the installation of officers on New Year's night and it will be done in the third degree so that all the members of the subordinate lodges can be present, when the encampment will endeavor to entertain them.

—Ald. Humphrey has given notice of his intention to move that the city proceed to expropriate parts of lots 1 and 2, blk 4, 24, Spring Ridge, with a view of widening that portion of Johnson street so called abutting on said lots, under clause 11 of the local improvement by-law and amending by-laws. The motion with that from the same alderman regarding the coming municipal election will be taken up at the regular meeting on Monday night.

—Philharmonic Hall has been secured by the James Bay Athletic association for the concert in aid of the club. It was originally intended to have it in the gymnasium at the club house, but the sale of tickets has been so large that it was deemed advisable to secure a larger hall. The programme has not been entirely completed but will be by to-night. The concert will be under the distinguished patronage of His Honor Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, who will preside. The committee in charge of the work are hard at work and will make it a success.

—Last night's storm did not cause any serious damage around the city, although a number of minor causalties are reported. The old flag staff at the city hall came down and broke into several pices, several fences were blown down and the electric wires were badly tangled, causing false fire alarms, burning out telephones and causing small pyrotechnic displays in different parts of the city. The telegraph wires went down late last night and were not working again until 11 o'clock this morning. During the afternoon they were working very poorly, press reports coming in very slowly.

—Ladies' companions and scissors cases at Fox's.

—American hip boots, pure gum, $4. Marks, 8 Store street. *

—Strong tweed working pants, $1.25, at Marks', 8 Store street. *

—Teeth extracted, 50c. each. Dr. A. Humber, 93 1-2 Douglas street. *

—The C. P. R. steamer Empress of India sailed from Yakohama yesterday for Victoria and Vancouver.

—The K. of P. will give a series of socials this winter, the proceeds of which will go to the Pythian Home fund.

—Do you want something at moderate cost; something effective, something good? If so, try Weller Bros. for Xmas and New Year's gifts. *

—Notice to all parties holding tickets on the set of flat ware at 40 Government street—Please return same and receive a souvenir, as we have been stopped by the city authorities from giving the set away. Sales continue daily at 2.30 and 7.30 p.m. *

—Triumph lodge, No. 16, I. O. G. T., held their regular weekly meeting in Blue Ribbon hall, Esquimalt, on Thursday evening. This proved a very profitable as well as pleasant meeting, there being three initistions. Refreshments were served, which was interspersed with a programme of vocal and instrumental music. Visitors are cordially invited.

—The First Presbyterian church Sunday school are busy practising for their Christmas entertainment, which will be held on Friday, the 21st instant. One unique feature of this Sunday school is that it awards prizes for solo, duet, quartette and class singing, which tends to great proficiency in the singing of the school, for which much credit is due to Mr. John Meston, the superintendent.

—Pulanch, a wily redman, worked a wonderful scheme yesterday and he now has ample time to ponder on its failure to go through. He went to the Victoria Loan office and pawned his overcoat, and then while the clerk was arranging the details of the deal stole the coat. He was trying the same game at another place when Constable Redgrave arrested him. He was convicted in police court this morning of stealing his own overcoat and sent to jail for a month.

—George Slade was this morning committed for trial by Magistrate Macrae for robbing James North in the rear of the Colonial hotel on Thursday morning. The hearing was not a very lengthy one, and the evidence of North brought out the fact that there was another man in the case who might have been held as an accomplice of Slade. The other man, whose name North did not know, was with Slade and stood by while the latter threw the prosecutor down and took $1 from one of his vest pockets. The court committed Slade pending his trial in the higher court.

—The officers of H. M. S. Pheasant entertained their Victoria friends last evening with a ball at the naval dockyard. It took place as usual at the sail loft, which was very prettily decorated. The officers assumed entire charge of their guests, and devoted themselves to their entertainment. The music was by J. M. Finn's orchestra, and a special feature was minstrel melodies set to dance time. The supper was another no less enjoyable feature. Any of the elect who failed to respond to the invitation sent will regret it. The car service for the transportation of the participants to Esquimalt was admirable.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

LIPTONS' TEAS

Direct from the Sweet-Scented Island, Ceylon.
PURE! FRAGRANT! DELICIOUS!

The Finest the World Can Produce

SOLD BY ALL BEST GROCERS.

These celebrated Teas were awarded **Highest Honors at the World's Fair** and are famed the world over for their Exquisite Aroma, Delicious Flavor, Refreshing Qualities and Great Economy. One pound of Lipton's goes about as far as three pounds of the insipid, flavorless teas presently being sold as finest.

OVER 1,000,000 PACKETS LIPTON'S TEAS SOLD WEEKLY IN ENGLAND, IRELAND & SCOTLAND

They are used in almost every home in the Old Country. All your friends there drink them. Genuine only when supplied in "Original" air-tight canisters bearing the following:

Lipton Tea and Coffee Planter, Ceylon.

Sole proprietors of these celebrated estates in Ceylon: Dambatenne, Laymastotte, Moneraksnde, Mahadambatenne, Mousakelle, Pooprassie, Hanagalla and Gigranelia. Shipping Warehouses—Colombo and Calcutta. Wholesale Stores—London (Eng.), Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast and Dublin.

Wholesale Agents: SIMON LEISER & CO., VICTORIA, B.C.

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt Street.

IT CAN'T BE DONE!
But I Say IT IS DONE
.. ..
Where? AT C. E. REDFERN'S,
Government Street

He is selling English Sterling Silverware cheaper than it can be bought at the co-operative stores. He has just received an immense consignment fresh from the factory. It's the loveliest and freshest lot of goods that have ever been seen in this province in that line.

Go and see for yourself; but make haste, or it will all be gone.

...THE...
Manchester House!
88 YATES STREET

NEW DRESS GOODS. NEW DRESS GOODS.

Navy and Brown Diagonal Serges.
Black Diagonal Serges.
Black Cashmeres from 60 cents per yard.
Black and Navy French Serges from 50 cents per yard.

Fine Flannelettes, Pinks and Blues, Suitable for Blouses.

A few of those Kid Gloves at 65 cents per pair.

CORSETS! CORSETS!

The E. T. Long Waist Black Corset, $1.50 per pair.
The C. P. French Corset (Mascot), $2.25 per pair
Yatisl, very easy wearing Corset, $1.50 per pair.
The C. and D. Long Waist Corset, $1.00 per pair.
The Queen, special Corset, 75 cents per pair.
The May, a good Corset, 50 cents per pair.

Ladies' Flannelette Nightshirts from $1.00, $1.50, $1.60 and $2.00.
Ladies' Dressing Gowns, very stylish, $3.00 and $3.50 each.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

A choice selection of Trimmed Millinery always on hand. Novelties in Trimmings. All work promptly and neatly done.

MANCHESTER HOUSE, — — T. HAUGHTON & CO.

Boys' Reefer Jackets,

Just received a full line of new goods, in all sizes. See the new style with the large sailor collar. Something nobby for a small boy.

Boys' Odd Pants

A new supply, in all sizes. Prices, 75c. to $1.20. Look at these goods.

W. J. JEFFREE,
The Golden Rule Clothing Store,
Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates St.,

Finest and best equipped Hall in the city for Concerts, Balls and Socials. Fine Stage, Large Gallery, Absolutely fireproof, Properly Ventilated, Electric Lights, also Lodge Rooms. Apply Capt. J. D. Warren, 6 Trounce avenue.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE

Legal Professions Amendment Bill Passes After Several Days Discussion.

Mr. Eberts' Amendment to Allow Contingent Fees Defeated in the House.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

Friday, Nov. 7.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Rev. S. Cleaver.

The petition of the Nanaimo Water Works company for an amendment to their act was received.

The petitions from Perseverance lodge and the Homer street Methodist church re Sunday observance were received.

The house went into committee, Mr. Eberts in the chair, to consider the message of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor enclosing a bill for the promotion of mining and the establishment of a mining bureau. The bill was reported to the house.

In answer to a question Hon. Col. Baker said the building would cost $10,000 and the maintenance $5000 a year.

Mr. Kitchen asked if the bureau could not be placed in the new government buildings.

Hon. Col. Baker answered that it had not yet been decided where the building would be erected. Besides, there were departments in connection with a mining bureau that it would not be safe to place in the new buildings.

The report of the committee was adopted and the bill was read a first time.

On consideration of the report of the legal professions bill section 72, which prevented a lawyer from engaging in the business of a merchant or entering into partnership to engage in business while practising was struck out.

Mr. Eberts moved the following as a new section:

96. Notwithstanding any law or usage to the contrary, any solicitor of this province may contract, either under seal or otherwise, with any person or persons or corporation whatsoever, as to the remuneration to be paid to him for services rendered or to be rendered to the said person, persons or corporation, in lieu of or in addition to the costs which in any tariff in force are allowed to the said attorney or solicitor, and the contract entered into may provide that such attorney or solicitor is to receive a portion of the proceeds of the subject matter of the action or suit in which any such attorney or solicitor is or is to be employed, or a portion of the moneys or property for which such solicitor or attorney may be retained, whether an action or suit has been brought for the same or a defence has been entered, and such remuneration may also be in the way of commission or percentage on the amount recovered or defended, or on the value of the property about which any action, suit or transaction is concerned.

The mover thought the section a fit and proper one and that it would be a benefit to many suitors. A similar clause was in force in Manitoba and also in England.

Hon. Mr. Davie could not bring his mind to agree to the amendment. It was very different from the provision in the English law. If the hon. gentleman introduced a similar clause to the one in force in England he would vote for it. The contingent law would tend to encourage a very undesirable class of lawyers. In places where the law was in force there were men who watched the papers to try and find out cases where men had their feelings injured and then induce the men to bring action on the understanding that they should obtain part of what was awarded by the court. He for one would not stand the chance of being proceeded against under the criminal code even if the section was in the act. It would very likely be brushed aside by the courts.

The amendment was defeated, there being but four votes for it, Messrs. Baker, Eberts, Hunter and Hume.

Mr. Graham moved an amendment providing that fines collected under the act, in actions against persons charged with practising without having been called to the bar, should be paid into the provincial revenue instead of into the treasury of the society.

The amendment was defeated.

The bill was adopted on report.

The house went into committee, Mr. Eberts in the chair, on the sinking fund bill. The bill was passed through committee without amendments and was adopted.

A number of minor amendments were made to the small debts bill on report, and further consideration of the report was adjourned.

The house went into committee on the mechanics' and laborers' bill, and after passing several clauses rose and reported progress.

The house adjourned at 5.20.

CANADA

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LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The Davie government are exceedingly generous, when it suits their purposes to be so. One of their candidates for Vancouver at the last general election was Professor Odlum, who lost his deposit of $200. Every one wondered at the time how the government had succeeded in inducing their candidates to stand when certain defeat faced them. An answer was given by the premier on Thursday when he told the house that Professor Odlum had been deputed to examine into and report to the minister of education concerning the manner in which the public schools and the school of practical science in the province of Ontario are conducted; also with regard to the arrangement of the free land grants system in the said province. As a remuneration Mr. Odlum was to receive $300 for his services. The professor is no doubt having a very pleasant time in Ontario, but his commission is not likely to benefit the province to any very great extent. What remuneration did the other victims receive?

Several very good amendments were made to the legal professions bill by the opposition after persistent efforts. They, for instance, succeeded in striking out the clause that exempted lawyers from taxation, but the attorney-general agreed to this, not for the purpose of increasing his taxes, but because he knew that the courts had decided that municipalities could not impose a tax on lawyers. Another good amendment was that which struck out the clause which if left in would have exempted benchers of the law society from any liability for their actions while acting as such. It would have been a nice thing to give a body of men the power to defame a man's character without giving that man an opportunity to obtain redress. There was one good amendment, however, that the government declined to accept. It was proposed by Mr. Graham that fines collected under the act should go to the province instead of to the society. Mr. Pooley opposed the amendment, contending that the money would go to maintain the law library. Mr. Kennedy very aptly asked if the law society would keep a prisoner if the judge sent a man to jail instead of fining him. Mr. Pooley could not answer the question, but he nevertheless voted against the amendment.

The Hon. Theodore was in a rather uncomfortable position on Thursday. You can always tell when he wishes that he had not said something that has already passed his lips. His chin falls down on his necktie and he tries to hide himself in his chair. This is the position he was in on Thursday when the members of the opposition were sailing into him for his inaction in the Chilliwack ballot box robbery and his fear to have an investigation into that matter. His attempt to wriggle out of his responsibility in the matter was really amusing. It is true that he made a bluff to get out of it by stating that he would take proceedings if the culprit was pointed out to him, but, in the language of the street arab, "It didn't go." When the British Columbia Express company's stage was robbed the police did not sit in their office and wait until the highwayman was pointed out. Far from it. Superintendent Hussey started for Cariboo, and in a very few weeks had two highwaymen in the penitentiary, where they are now serving time. The man who broke open the Chilliwack ballot box would no doubt be keeping the highwaymen company if the attorney-general had instructed the police to pay a visit to Chilliwack immediately after the act was committed. The attorney-general's action in failing to do this and his refusal to even have an investigation by a select committee, leads to the suspicion, as Mr. Cotton said, that he was screening some of his supporters.

Seeing that his attempt to wiggle out of the responsibility was not likely to be swallowed by the public, the attorney-general changed his tack and tried to mix up the action that Mr. Kitchen did not take with the action that he did take. Mr. Kitchen's action was against the collector of votes, who, it was alleged, had illegally placed names on the voters' lists. What Mr. Kitchen asked an investigation into was the action of some unknown person in breaking open the ballot box at Chilliwack. It was not held that this was a subject for the legislature to attend to in the first place, but it was held that the attorney-general having failed in his duty it was a matter for the house to look into. Every fair-minded man must admit this, and if the legislature cannot deal with an attorney-general who fails in his duty, who can?

Since the house has been in session a good deal has been said about the personnel of the present house being far superior to previous ones. This idea received a set back on Thursday, when the government members, with the exception of Mr. McGregor, who voted with the opposition, and Mr. Helmcken, who was out of the house, backed up the attorney-general in his resolve to balk an investigation into a very grave offence that had been committed. One does not like to set down such men as now follow the government as a "thumbs up brigade," but they have laid themselves open to the charge of being "servile followers." Perhaps it is accounted for by the fact that it has not yet been decided what the different districts are to receive in the way of appropriations. It was expected, however, that men with such high characters would demand that the government clear themselves of charges that they were screening men who had committed a criminal offence.

A return presented yesterday by Hon. Col. Baker, by order of the house, shows how the Davie government is wasting the people's money, simply to give work to one of their staunch supporters. The return gives copies of tenders received for the departmental bookbinding. Mr. R. T. Williams, who was a candidate some time ago in opposition to the present government, was the first one to reply to the deputy provincial secretary's call for tenders for binding the journals of the legislative assembly, the sessional papers and the statutes. Mr. Williams stated that if he was given all the government bookbinding at the same or even lower rates than those paid the present contractor he could afford to bind the statutes, journals and sessional papers free of charge and give the government a cash bonus of $200. His second offer was that if he received the remainder of the bookbinding by contracting for it, providing he was the lowest tenderer and could give the best satisfaction, he would do the work for which tenders had been called at the following rates: Statutes, 1894, 16 cents each; journals, 1894, 14 cents each; sessional papers, 1894, 22 cents each; paper statutes, limp, sewn, 5 cents each.

Mr. Williams made still another offer to the effect that if he was to receive only the work for which tenders were called his prices would be 18 cents for statutes, 15 cents for journals, 25 cents for sessional papers and 5 1-2 cents for paper statutes, sewn.

The next lowest tenderer was the manager of the Colonist, who offered to do the work as follows: Statutes, 25 cents each; journals, 20 cents, sessional papers, 30 cents and paper statutes, 7 cents.

There were several tenders from Vancouver, Seattle and Tacoma, all of which were higher than the tenders of Mr. Williams and the Colonist, but only one of them, Marshall, McRae & Co., Vancouver, was as high as Mr. Miller, who is now doing the work. Mr. Miller's tender was:

Journals, 250 copies, per volume, 29 1-4 cents; sessionals, 250 copies, per volume, 64 1-4 cents; statutes (bound) 600 copies, per volume, 33 1-4 cents; statutes (pamphlet), 250 copies, per volume, 13 1-5 cents.

All that is necessary is for the public to compare the figures; comment is useless. And still, with those figures staring him in the face, the premier and the attorney-general had the cheek to stand up in the house and defend the government's action in having work done at a much higher price than other firms were willing to do it at. There is no difference in the quality of the work, as the successful tenderer had to do it according to samples supplied by the government. But this is not the worst of it; all these tenders being in before the statutes passed at the last session of the legislature and the journals and sessional papers for that session were bound. But did the government give the work to the lower tenderers? Not by any means. They gave it to the highest tenderer, who was even given better prices than he asked, being paid $1 each for the sessional papers, while he only asked 64 1-4 cents. Mr. Williams offered to do the same work for 25 cents and the Colonist for 30 cents, but the government paid Mr. Miller $1.

It is possible that the house will be asked to order an investigation into the working of the Bella Coola Norwegian colony. The return of several of the settlers and their complaints about the land, lead to the suspicion that all is not well.

Mr. Helmcken has been very active in the house since his return from England. On Monday he is to ask the provincial secretary what reply has been received from the Dominion Government regarding the removal of the Indians from the Songhees reserve. Matters such as these are very often not pressed after the house has passed a resolution dealing with them but Mr. Helmcken evidently intends to recommence the agitation for the removal of the Indians in which Victorians are so deeply interested.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

How She Was Entertained by a Quaint Old Scotch Woman.

One day last autumn an old woman, while busily engaged in picking up firewood in the woods adjoining Mar lodge, became aware of a lady, quite young, as she thought, beckoning her to approach. With true Scottish indifference she, however, hesitated to do so, for "I jist thocht it would be the Duchess o' Fife," the old lady exclaimed, "and I was thinkin' she micht as weel come to me as I to her." This, indeed, the young lady, who, as it happened, was not the duchess, but the Princess of Wales herself—soon did. Her Royal Highness was the first to commence the conversation by the somewhat characteristic inquiry:

"Do you think I look like a grandmother?"

"Deed no; I thocht ye was her," was the old woman's reply, pointing to the Duchess of Fife, who at the moment joined her mother.

The princess, smiling at this artless tribute to her still wonderfully youthful appearance, after a little further conversation took out her purse and offered a piece of silver to the old woman. This was gladly accepted, for Mrs. McB., although widely known in Braemar as a decent old body, is not abundantly blessed with this world's goods. But, alas! when she essayed to put away the coin the pocket, which proved refractory, as pockets will, had twisted round somehow, and in fact could not be found.

With charming courtesy the princess assisted her humble acquaintance to find it, and then lifted the bundle of sticks which had been placed for the moment on the ground on to the old woman's shoulders, and with a cheery "Good-day," accompanied with a bright nod and a smile, left her.

Perhaps the best part of this well authenticated story was the remark of the old lady, who, by the way, was not in the least overcome by the condescension of royalty: "The princess was real helpful and bonnie like."

THEOSOPHY.

To the Editor—In reply to "Theosophist's" letter in your issue of the 3rd instant may I be permitted to make the following remarks: In many respects our present agnostic and materialistic age affords a striking resemblance to the age immediately preceding the advent of Christ. In that age, too, the old religions had become a mockery and a show, morality had disappeared, and athiesm was rampant. We know how the old world was saved and its regeneration brought about by the rise and spread of Christianity. May not this suggest a similar hope for the future? "May not this suggest," to use the eloquent words of Prof. Joseph Mayor, "a similar issue for the struggle in which we ourselves are engaged, and may we not recognize under the present tendencies of the age, the hand of God's providence clearing the way for a purer and more enlightened Christianity in the future? We sometimes recede a little in order to jump forward the better. A general forward movement in the stream of history is not inconsistent with all sorts of eddies and retardations at particular points. Our present age may be one of these eddies and retardations. It has been preceded by several such. And who can say that to the writers, who are considered the lights of our present age, the description which Burke gave of their predecessors of the [illegible] have had writers of that description, who have made some noise in their day. What is become of all these lights of the world? They have gave to the family vault of 'all the Capulets.' But until that time comes we have to reckon with them and their influence.

With reference to the subject in question I would mention that an Oriental philosopher was once questioned as to the essence of his belief in the nature of existence hereafter. To which he replied that, in the conception of the sages of India, "the highest state of being is to cease to be." This paradoxical statement is the central idea of that system called "Modern Theosophy." In contrast with Christianity, teaching that the whole man—body, soul and spirit—shall achieve conscious personal immortality—the Ego not destroyed, but purified, and finally perfected in the kingdom of God. In contrast with this sublime relation, Theosophy would have us believe that, the spirit having passed through many and varied "incarnations," overcoming all desires, viewing separate existence even here, as utterly illusive; is absorbed, swallowed up in "the all-embracing essence" back of the very highest embodiment of the Divine Principle. The end is Nirvana—cessation of individual consciousness—practically annihilation. This is the "Rest" Theosophy pictures to us, in place of the "Rest that remaineth to the people of God"—the Rest, not of sanctified indolence, but rest from all that makes lives imperfect now—the redeemed man endowed with new and wondrous powers to fulfil the mission eternally destined in the world to come, under superior conditions, and with added capacity for discernment and labor.

And, in the present time, "amid all cares, the Christian heart is undismayed," for there is to him a personal God, who is love, back of all the mysteries of life, a loving Father exercising a cognizance so minute over His creation that without Him "not even a sparrow falleth to the ground." A glorious being to whom we can entrust ourselves in life or death, Who has revealed Himself to the world in Jesus Christ, and Who is working out His plans through the ages unto the perfect day, "the time of the restitution of all things." In place of being left to himself, burdened with the consciousness of his utter inadequacy to contend, single-handed, against the heavy weight of evils which beset his pathway, there is the promise, perfectly fulfilled in experience, of divine assistance extended constantly to him giving assurance that: "As thy day so shall thy strength be." He sees a divine Savior, the God-man, in Whom he is joined sacramentally to God, and made partaker of the divine life, raising him to the dignity of a son of God, thus taking him out of the natural order into a spiritual realm.

Theosophy, on the contrary, leaves man to himself—casts him back upon himself, robs him of the divine assistance, destroys his hope of a glorious existence hereafter, and deprives him of the comfort that comes with the thought of a nobler destiny awaiting him in a fairer and better land. How then, can Christian men and women turn from the one true revelation in Jesus Christ, to this barren system—give up that which breeds the most glorious hopes for the "husks" of an utterly godless philosophy? There is nothing in it that brings any solid comfort to us; it is only deceptive glitter that fades into darkness at the last. On the one hand is the God of love, the system that has incarnate love for its centre and essence. On the other hand is the denial of God, the system that is incarnate in selfishness; dwelling upon one's own self, oblivious to the needs of humanity; suppressing all that is noblest in man; in contrast with that which purifies and directs all the natural desires, and inculcates the broadest charity in the injunction, "Go ye into all the world," and forgetful of self labor for the advancement of the divine kingdom.

H. H. B.

Victoria, Nov. 8.

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THINKING

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FASCINATION BY SNAKES.

Theory That the Tongue is Mistaken for a Worm.

The pheasants which formed the subjects of the following observations were hatched out in an incubator from eggs kindly given me by Sir Cecil Miles. The eggs were taken from the hen and transferred to the incubator a few days before the young birds were due to emerge.

Two pheasants were hatched out at about 3 p.m.; that evening, at about 6:30 finely chopped egg was placed before them, but they showed no signs of pecking at it; nor did they peck at grain or sand next morning at 11 p.m. At 4 p.m. they began to peck but seized very little. One struck repeatedly at a crumb of egg on the other's back, but failed to seize it, though the other bird was quite still.

The little birds showed no sign of fear of me. They liked to nestle in my warm hand. My fox terrier was keen to get at them, much keener than the chicks, probably through scent suggestion. I placed two of the young pheasants, about a day old on the floor and let him smell them, (under strict orders not to touch them). He was trembling in every limb from excitement. But they showed no signs of fear, though his nose was within an inch of them. When the pheasants were a week old I obtained a large blindworm and placed it in front of the incubator drawer in which the birds slept at night. On opening the drawer they jumped out as usual, and ran over the blindworm without taking any notice of it. Presently, first one and then another, pecked vigorously at the forked tongue as it played in and out of the blindworm's mouth. Subsequently they pecked at its eyes and the end of its tail.

This observation naturally leads one to surmise that the constant tongue play in snakes may act as a lure for young and inexperienced birds, and that some cases of so-called fascination may be simply the fluttering of birds round this tempting object. I distinctly remember, when a boy, seeing a grass snake with head slightly elevated and quite motionless, and round it three or four young birds fluttering nearer and nearer. It looked like fascination; it may have been that each hoped to be the first to catch the tempting but elusive worm! Presently they would no doubt be invited to step inside.—Nature.

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THE BARRIER TO TRADE

Evil Effects of the Policy of Protection Upon Every Branch of Commerce.

Liberal Campaign of Education—Meeting at Spring Ridge Last Night.

There was a meeting at Spring Ridge last night to discuss the political issues of the day. It was held in the school room of the Baptist church, which was well filled. There were several good speeches made and the meeting was an enthusiastic one.

Ald. W. J. Dwyer acted as chairman, and in opening the meeting said that it was called for the purpose of discussing political issues of the day. He regarded it the duty of every man to investigate the platforms of the different parties and select the one which he believed correct. He had no doubt that any man who went into the subject fairly would agree with them. He then presented

Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., who was down to discuss the Liberal platform. He first took up the stand of the party with regard to the Canadian senate, which he described as one of the most peculiarly constituted bodies in the world. In the United States a senate ceased to serve unless re-elected at the end of six years, but here only death removes him. The senate was in a position to harass a ministry of opposite political views. The senate had been Conservative since confederation, and it was all right while it agreed with the politics of the popular house, but had they ever thought of the possibilities of the senate in the event of Liberal victory at the next election? In England they had a remedy and the people had made use of it, but here they did not. He then reviewed the action of the Conservative senate in killing Alexander Mackenzie's bill for the building of the Island railway from Victoria to Nanaimo. It was killed simply to harass the ministry. If the bill had gone through then the land would have been saved to the people and we would have had the Island railway years before it came. He did not blame Mr. Dunsmuir, but he did the Conservative party and the Canadian senate which had inflicted a grievous harm to the country. The senators were well paid but he did not know what they did. It was true that they did try divorce cases. (Laughter.) British Columbia did very well with one house, and so did Ontario, but in Quebec they had two and everybody knew the state of their finances. There was another practice he wanted to speak of, and it was "gerrymandering." It was introduced by Sir John Macdonald and consisted of detaching parts of constituencies and adding them to others to change their political complexion. It was done to "hive the Liberals," and the Conservatives laughed at it. No fair-minded man could support it. He believed if the Liberal party got in they would—with the permission of the Canadian senate—undo the wrong. We did not feel it so much as they did in the east, but the wrong must be righted. He would like to go into the question of the tariff, which was the great issue, but other speakers were down for that. He believed the tariff should be kept before the people, as it pinched everyone. He said Sir Charles Tupper's son was here in Victoria and he was going to hear him. (Laughter.)

William A. Robertson was then called on to discuss "The encouragement protection does not give to mining." He opened by saying that he had heard that there were cranks and faddists and political aspirants among the Liberals here. He denied the first two charges and said as to the latter that he had no aspirations. He had had one once and it cost him $200. (Laughter.) He regarded the requiring of a deposit as class legislation, and he believed it should be done away with. He regarded mining as British Columbia's most important industry, but first paid his respects to the farmer, who was taxed on his implements, clothing, medicines, and food. The farmer had to get even, and he charged the miner all the more. The placer miner did not need many tools, but still he had to pay tribute. The mining machinery tax had, it was true, been remitted, but they had either to pay 27 per cent. on their engines and boilers or buy in Canada. That was not satisfactory, as it was like getting two parts that had to go together from different places. The cost of an ordinary plant was about $7000, and the duty was about $2100. A risk was assumed by the miner in putting in the plant. The question was simply this: Would mining do better if it were not hampered by all these taxes and had free trade? (Voices—Yes, yes.) Coal mining suffered too. There was a duty of about 30 per cent. on all machinery required. No Conservative could say that protection aided mining. (Applause.)

D. Spragge delivered an interesting address on the effect of protection on manufacturing interests. He did not require any notes to keep from overstepping the bounds in discussing this question, which was doing our Canada so much injury. He needed no glasses to read those notes either when it came to discussing the national humbug. A tree was judged by its fruit and a man by his words. A man might be praised to the sky, but the true test was his work. The national policy had been foisted upon the public with praises that were loud and blatant. Sir John Macdonald and his followers had promised that the chimneys of factories would start up everywhere, that industries of all kinds would start up, and that the hum of machinery would be heard everywhere. Had they kept their promises? No, they had not. A man is judged by his works, and when he fails you kick him out. Even in the manufacturing centres of the east there had been no improvement brought about by the N. P., but on the contrary the wages had been reduced. In Guelph the Bell organ factory, instead of keeping a promise to advance wages 25 per cent., had reduced wages 20 per cent. The Raymond sewing machine company was nearly idle. In Ontario the milling interests were injured by the organization of a ring. They went into small towns and paid the small mill owners to shut their mils, and if they did not close up they squeezed them out. The operators had the government behind them, and the consumers paid the bills. The man who tried to break the Montreal sugar ring failed and had to go into the ring or die. That was how the manufacturing interests were injured. And how was the government kept in power? Simply because it made boodlers of the manufacturers. They gathered together and put up their contributions to carry the elections. "Boodling" was a hard word, but hard diseases required strong remedies. Protection simply placed the wage-earners at the mercy of the manufacturers. The combination was so complete that they had no recourse but accept what he gave them. The consumer was squeezed with the laborer, while the manufacturer lived in his palace and regularly made his donation to keep in power the government which was behind him. They had the power to make the change, and it was in the marking of the ballots. He had no interest other than that of Canada at heart, and with the best thought of his mind and the purest wish of his heart he advised his hearers to do their duty and wipe out the National Policy. (Applause.)

Wm. Marchant discussed the effect of protection on commerce. He opened with an amusing story on a merchant who upheld protection and dealt in crackers and did not know that he paid 35 per cent. on raw material while the duty on crackers was only 25 per cent. The poor deluded fellow did not even know that he was not being protected. The speaker said he had always heard that protection raised wages, but a few days ago he had been to Westminster where in the Brunette saw mill they were offering men $17 per month and board. Then at Vancouver they were asking men to work in the Hastings mill for $12 per month and board and washing. He had not been honored with a call from Sir Charles Tupper, but would like to meet him as he wanted to introduce him to a poor letter carrier who got $20.10 last month, and was fined $50 for his manhood. It was the greatest myth under God's heaven that protection raised wages. He asserted that the principle of trade was the exchange of products, and money was simply the medium of exchange. Victoria at present had so much money in her banks that the rates of interest were cut down, yet we looked in vain for the national policy factory chimneys. It was a nice object lesson. England had in a single year loaned more to foreign countries than all of her currency put together amounted to, and how did she do it? Why, with trade. Canada actually lost in totals on the amount of gold and silver mined in the country. It went out of the country and never came back. We sent out one hundred cents on the dollar and in trade we got back but 65 cents. Yet protection was supposed to keep money in the country. Any man living here who sold a horse for $100 and gave the government $35 was a lunatic, yet as a nation we do the same thing every day. He knew a boy who wanted a bicycle and found that three months' work would pay for it. That was all right, but the government said we want 35 per cent. and the boy had to labor four months. Any tariff which interferes with free exchange was an injury to them and the nation at large. We needed things every day that Canada could not make. We had to import them, and why should we not have them? Duties had to be paid in cash and the very fact gave the large operators the advantage. The system besides, debauched the national conscience for it led to false invoices and smuggling. There was more of that right here in Victoria than many believed. There was another consideration. A man failed here recently for $7000. He had been trading 20 years, and the duty he had paid had absorbed that sum and all his bad debts too. Protection impoverished the buyer. He knew of nothing more inconsistent than to subsidize steamer lines to foster trade and then enact laws to stop them. Protection did not build up manufactures, for the greatest manufacturing nation in the world was a free trade nation. He predicted the regeneration of Canada with their new policy. (Prolonged applause.)

In answer to a question Mr. Richards said that he believed every province should regulate its own school matters. The Liberal party believed in provincial rights. Mr. McMillan explained that in Manitoba the Liberals were for removing the sectarian question from the schools and the Conservatives opposed them.

Mr. Haughton asked how revenue would be raised under a Liberal regime. Mr. Richards said that the Liberal idea was a tariff for revenue, not a tariff for protection. Canada could not come to free trade as the present government had piled up so many debts, and the debts had to be paid. At present the manufacturer did not pay his share, but kept it in his pocket. When Mr. Mackenzie left office the duty averaged about 17 per cent., and Sir John Macdonald raised it to 35 per cent. Mr. Spragge added that had we the money boodled away at Curan bridge and in elections they would not need so much money. Mr. McMillan said that the very thing charged against Mackenzie's party was now being repeated on a tremendous scale. The country was going behind heavily and debts were being piled up. The United States and England had in the last century exchanged completely their policies, and the former had grown from the cheapest governed country on earth to the dearest, while the latter had taken the former proud position. The United States at present stood as a deterent example to all nations. The Liberal party would make no hasty changes, but would gradually effect its purposes. They would first cut off the head of protection by eliminating all protection features from the tariff.

Mr. Haughton announced himself in favor of direct taxation, as man then would know what he was paying.

Mr. Richards told the story of the purchase by Americans of British steamships for the American Line and the wonderful flag raising ceremonies after they became "American" and asserted that England's advantage was in free trade.

Duncan Ross moved, and William Marchant seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman and the meeting adjourned.

NEWS OF THE INTERIOR.

Items of Interest from the Papers of the Province.

It is a matter of deep regret to all that Mr. Robert McDougall has, on account of illness, been compelled to resign his position as postmaster. His resignation has not yet been accepted by the department, and in the meantime Mr. Venn, of Kamloops, an old post office official, has been sent to take temporary charge of the post office, with the approval of Mr. McDougall's sureties, who continue responsible until the resignation takes effect. It is not likely that a permanent appointment will be made until Mr. Fletcher, post office inspector, arrives from Victoria. We understand that several local gentlemen will make application for the position, and from the material to choose from there should be no difficulty in securing a thoroughly competent and trustworthy official.

Mr. P. Thibedeau, on whose premises at Cherry creek the whiskey still belonging to Baker was found, was last Saturday sentenced to a fine of $100 or one month's imprisonment. It is generally thought that Mr. Thibedeau, who hauled Baker's goods up to Cherry creek for him, was guiltless of any evil intentions in the matter, but as he pleaded guilty to having the still in his possession the magistrate, who evidently held the same view, had no option but to inflict the fine, which was the lowest allowed by the act.

Mr. W. C. Andrews, who has been managing the grocery department of Mr. W. R. Megaw's business, left on Thursday for the coast, having decided to take a winter trip to the Sandwich islands, should he hear favorable reports of business there when he reaches the coast. Mr. Andrews during his stay here made many friends in business and social circles, and should he decide to return to this city at any time he will receive a hearty welcome.

The Rev. Charles Reid, Presbyterian missionary at the Mission, was brought in on Monday and placed in charge of the government authorities, having become deranged in his mind. Dr. Boyce conducted an examination at Benvoulin and pronounced him insane. Mr. Reid is a young man who has only been a few weeks in his charge, having come here from Manitoba. He is a native of Scotland, and gave evidence of more than average talent as a preacher and was considered to be a young man of great promise. During his brief pastorate at Okanagan Mission he had succeeded in creating a very favorable impression, and the deepest regret is expressed at the terrible calamity which has overtaken him. He is not violently insane, but apepars to be suffering from some mental affliction, which we trust will prove to be of only a temporary nature. The cause of the trouble is not known, but it may possibly have arisen from over study.

DE LESSEPS DEAD.

The Great French Engineer Passes Away at Paris.

Paris, Dec. 7.—Ferdinand de Lesseps, the distinguished French engineer, is dead. He was born in Versailles on Nov. 19, 1805. His fame rests chiefly on his scheme to pierce the isthmus of Suez by means of a canal which was opened for steamship use on August 15, 1865, although the waters of the Mediterranean were not connected with those of the Red Sea in the Bitter lakes until Aug. 15, 1869. On Nov. 17, 1869, the Suez canal was formally opened at Port Said amid a series of festivities. The last great engineering work attempted by de Lesseps was the cutting of a canal through the Isthmus of Panama, but after the expenditure of 600,000,000 francs, which eventually led to the most serious scandals, the work was unsuccessful.

Brown's ★★★ Special Scotch will be found on the table of those who know what fine whisky is. H. Corby, Belleville, Agent for Canada.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER IS THE BEST REMEDY FOR SPRAINS, BRUISES, SCALDS, BURNS & CUTS.

Bank of British Columbia

Savings Bank Department.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent.) per annum.

GEORGE GILLESPIE,
Manager.

Bank of British Columbia,
Victoria, 28th November, 1894.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

Fort street, between Douglas and Blanchard is closed to public traffic. By order

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Tuesday, October 23, 1894.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Government Street, between Fort and Yates, and Yates Street between Government and Broad, are closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, B. C., August 27th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Herald Street between Government and Douglas Streets is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

October 2nd—tf.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
oc8-tf City Engineer.

NOTICE.

Yates street from Langley to Wharf is closed to traffic till further notice.

By order.

E. A. WILMOT,
oc9-tf City Engineer.

NOTICE.

Bastion Street, from Langley to Wharf, is closed to traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
oc8-tf City Engineer.

NOTICE.

Langley Street, from Courtney to Yates Street, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, October 15th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Courtney Street, from Wharf to Langley Street, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

By order.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, October 15th, 1894.

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN.)

Removed to 100 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Fiumerfelt, Gorge Road.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TENDERS.

Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday next, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., for supplying to the Corporation 10 miles D. B. weather proof No 8 (Brown & Sharp's guage) copper wire, to be delivered within ten days from date of awarding tender.

A certified cheque for $200 with sample of wire must accompany each tender.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B. C., December 5th, 1894.

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Ltd'd.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of one fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.

d7-6w-d&w

Land Registry Act.

Part (25x70 feet) of lot 162 Victoria City.—A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above Hereditaments will be issued to Anna Pittock on the 19th day of January, 1895 unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C. 15th October, 1894. oct15-td

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the city of Victoria, at its next sitting by George Meldram for a transfer of the license to sell spirituous or fermented liquors in and upon the premises known as the Clarence Hotel, on Yates street, in the city of Victoria, from James Wishart and G. G. Meldram to said G. G. Meldram.

Dated this 15th day of September, A.D. 1894.

JAMES WISHART,
GEORGE G. MELDRAM.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its setting to be held in the month of December next for a transfer to Jean Colgdarripe of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Colonist Hotel, situate at the corner of Beacon Hill Park and Simcoe street in the city of Victoria.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1894.

n7-1m CHAS. MURIRHT.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its next sitting to be held in December for a transfer to John P. Schmidt of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail on the premises known as the Nickle Plate Saloon at No. 85 Government street, Victoria.

Victoria, November 12th, 1894.

THOMAS GARVIN.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the city of Victoria at its setting to be held in the month of December next for a transfer to Henry Harris of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Colonist Hotel, situate at the corner of Beacon Hill Park and Simcoe street, in the city of Victoria.

Dated this 1st day of October, 1894.

n7-1m J. COIGDARRIPE.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of Peter Gerard, Deceased.

All persons having claims against Peter Gerard, late of the city of Victoria, deceased, are hereby required to send or deliver to the undersigned full particulars of their claims on or before the 7th day of December, 1894, after which date the executors will distribute the assets of the testator, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

H. G. HALL,
12 Bastion Square, Victoria,
Solicitor for the Executors.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 7th, 1894. n7-4w

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between John Coltart and Louis H. Jenns, under the firm name of Coltart & Jenns, 72 Government street, Victoria, has been dissolved from the 23rd day of November, 1894, by mutual consent, Mr. L. H. Jenns retiring from the said firm. The business of the Atlas Assurance Co., and the United Fire Insurance Co. will in future be carried on at 72 Government street by myself. All accounts due by the said firm of Coltart and Jenns will be settled on presentation to me, and all debts owing must be paid to me.

JOHN COLTART.

November 23, 1894. nov30-1m

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BRIEF LOCALS

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in Condensed Form.

—Reduced rates only last till December 31st. Dr. A. A. Humber, 93 1-2 Douglas street.

—Owing to the heavy wind storm the Charmer did not leave for Vancouver until 7:30 this morning.

—We have nearly all our "Xmas Stock" in now, and already the indications are that we shall receive our usual share of public patronage. Weiler Bros.

—A suit or overcoat that you will have to walk in, talk in, sit in and wear all winter ought to be bought at a place like Cameron, the Cash Clothier's, 55 Johnson street.

—G. W. Williams, formerly the mate of the bark Detroit, charged with the theft of a gun from J. J. Wilson, was liberated this morning. Wilson could not be found to prosecute.

—The second eleven of the Nanaimo Hornets came down on the noon train and this afternoon met the second eleven of the Victoria Rugby team at the Caledonian grounds. The game was called at three o'clock. The teams will this evening attend the smoking concert at the Victoria Hotel.

—The members of the Sir William Wallace society were last evening treated to a lecture on "Early Scottish Kings" by Rev. Clement King. The lecture was a good one and the effect was increased by a series of excellent lantern views. Many of the latter were familiar to a large number in the audience. J. F. Smith, who speaks on Celtic literature, will address the society on the evening of December 4.

—Twenty-six people assembled last night in answer to an advertisement of Mr. Preston, who was going to show some "remarkable astral methods." The most remarkable thing about the performance was the return of the admission fee of 50 cents to every one present, as the astral bodies refused to appear. It is understood that the performer has no standing in spiritualistic circles as far as is known here, as the president of the association stated at the meeting that he was not endorsed by them.

FINLAND POLITICALLY.

Peculiar Position of the Little Corner of Russia.

Politically, the position of the Finlanders is peculiar. Their country enjoys a large measure of freedom and internal independence, yet it is under the ultimate supreme control of Russia. Most natives demur at the idea that it has been absorbed in the Russian empire, and they point to the fact that each successive czar during the present century, on assuming office as Grand Duke of Finland, had entered into a solemn pledge to maintain unaltered the original rights and constitutional laws of the Grand Duchy. A copy of the first imperial warrant to this effect, granted in 1809, is hung up on view in all the churches in Finland. The administration of the country is presided over by a governor-general, who is appointed by the czar, and with that functionary there is associated a secretary of state, who must be a native of Finland.

The four legislative orders are convoked every three years, and each sits separately, but they may deliberate in common if this is asked by one of the orders and supported by another of them. The privileges of the nobility have been abolished, except so far as concerns representation in their own diet, where, unlike the other orders, they are allowed, if absent, to vote by proxy. The clerical chamber is always provided over by the archbishop, and includes the bishops, and 28 deputies elected by the priests, also two chosen by the universities, and certain representatives of the public schools. The third chamber consists of about 50 representatives of the bourgeois class, one from each town, except in places with a population of over 6000, where one extra member is allowed for every additional 6000 inhabitants.

With the exception of the nobility, clergy, women, soldiers and servants, all ratepayers in towns have a vote, but the rating qualification is high, and excludes a large proportion of the inhabitants from the electoral register. If a resident has not an income of more than 200 marks yearly, he is not rated, and consequently has no vote. What is known as the Swedish party, comprising the better class of townspeople, defend plural voting. Those reformers who call themselves the Finnish National Party advocate both a lowering and the simplification of the Franchise. The fourth, or Peasant Chamber, consists of 00 members, and every 2000 electors return a representative. Members of parliament must be natives of Finland, like all those who vote for them.—The Westminster Review.

—We have the best men's dollar shoe in British Columbia. Marks, 8 Store street.

Hood's Sarsaparilla, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, and in this way positively cures catarrh.

NANAIMO NEWS.

Selecting Candidates for the Coming Municipal Election.

Nanaimo, Dec. 8.—The all important question that is now before the Nanaimo public is the municipal ownership of the water works. One of the shareholders informed the writer yesterday that the reason friction between the shareholders and the council had taken place was owing to the action of the larger shareholders in demanding extravagant prices for their shares. It will be remembered that as high as $82 was asked per share, but a number of the smaller shareholders would gladly sell at $65, and this would leave them a fair margin of profit. Unless the present company succeeds in selling to the city they must eventually suffer a loss of capital, as the construction of a water works under municipal control will almost cripple the present concern.

A representative meeting of citizens was held last evening in the co-operative hall for the purpose of selecting candidates for the forthcoming municipal election.

T. R. E. McInnis occupied the chair, and J. E. McKenzie acted as secretary. Mr. Cairns explained the object of the meeting, viz., that it was essential to nominate candidates on the citizens' ticket. It was explained that all the leading citizens had been invited but owing to a severe snow storm many did not attend. A resolution was passed favoring the nomination of Arthur Wilson for the civic chair.

A committee composed of Dr. McKechnie (chairman), R. Smith, J. Lister, M. Bate, sr., Capt. Honeyman, R. Cairns, Capt. Dempster, J. Hilditch, T. R. E. McInnis, J. Young, G. Campbell, J. E. McKenzie, secretary, and A. Sharp, were appointed to carry on the campaign.

Candidates were selected, but the names will not be made public.

THE CHURCHES.

Theosophical Society, Broad street (Williams Block).—Public meeting at 8 o'clock p.m. Subject: "The Masters."

Centennial Methodist Church. Rev. Joseph Hall, pastor.—Morning, "Christianity Essentially Benedcial;" evening, "How God Disciplines our Faith."

Metropolitan Methodist Church.—The pastor, Rev. S. Cleaver, M. A., will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The evening subject will be "Devil No. 4," being a continuation of a series of Seven Devils of Modern Society.

Central Presbyterian Church, corner of Kingston and Oswego streets, James Bay.—Rev. P. McF. McLeod will preach morning and evening. Morning subject, "Waiting;" evening theme, "Rejoicing." Sunday school at 2:30 p.m. The Boys' Brigade meets for drill every Wednesday evening at 7:30 p.m. During the past week a call has been tendered by this congregation to the Rev. P. McF. McLeod, of this city, who will be inducted to the pastorate on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst., at 7:30 p.m.

First Presbyterian Church, corner Blanchard and Pandora streets, Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2:30. The pastor will occupy the pulpit at both services. In the evening he will give the last lecture of the present course. Subject, "Will Christ, as taught by pre-millinarahs, reign on the earth in person and visibly with the saints, a thousand years?"

Calvary Baptist Church, Herald street.—Rev. Thos. Baldwin, the pastor, will preach morning and evening. 11 a.m., subject, "These Three Hundred;" 12:15 p.m., Sunday school; 6:15 p.m., young people's prayer meeting; 7 p.m., "Moses holding up his hands."

Church of Our Lord (R. E.), Humboldt St.—Services as usual, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. Preacher the Bishop. Children's service at 3 p.m. Preacher, Rev. G. C. King.

Evangelical Church of England, King's Road, corner of Third street.—Services as usual, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, Rev. G. C. King.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, cor. Broughton and Douglas streets. Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay.—Public worship at 11 a. m and 7 p.m., conducted by the pastor. Sabbath school and Bible class at 2:30 p.m.

PERSONAL.

E. J. Mackay, Montreal, is a guest at Hotel Victoria.

E. H. Dickie, Duncan's, is a guest at the Oriental.

W. J. Macauley has gone to the Sound on business.

Hy. Smith King, Vancouver, is staying at the Victoria.

David McNair, Glasgow, Scotland, is staying at the Driard.

Charles A. Richardson, St. Louis, is a guest at the Driard.

P. J. Deane, Nanaimo, registered yesterday at the New England.

Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Fall, Cowichan, have apartments at the Oriental.

Alex Grant, Hugh Grant, Union, are guests at the New England.

J. D. Breese, Vancouver; E. J. Palmer, Chemainus, are registered at the Driard.

Joseph Brown departed for England this morning. He travels by the C. P. R. and Cunard line.

C. F. Law left to-day for England. He goes over the C. P. R. and by the steamship Teutonic from New York.

Jno. G. Wilson, Hamilton; W. B. Drainie, Kamloops, arrived in town last night and are registered at the Oriental.

Chris Spencer and wife left for London this morning. They go east over the C. P. R. and cross the Atlantic on the Teutonic.

J. Gosbard Tiarks left this morning for England. He was ticketed east over the C. P. R. and by the Campania across the Atlantic.

Mrs. Turner and three children left for England this morning. She goes to Halifax by the C. P. R. and by the Vancouver to Liverpool.

—Catarrh—Use Nasal Balm. Quick, positive cure. Soothing, cleansing, healing.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Terms of the Challenge Withheld at Dunraven's Request.

New York, Dec. 7.—Commodore Smith, of the New York Yacht club, says there is no important hitch here in the negotiations for the America's cup. He declares there will surely be a race. He said the terms of the challenge were withheld by the request of Dunraven until a letter sent by him now on its way here is received.

London, Dec. 8.—The Field says it is reported that Mr. Howard Gould intends to use the yacht Vigilant as a house-boat next season in England while racing with his new twenty rater.

Good Xmas Presents.

Fine carving sets and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—G L Sidey, E Atkinson, W Howard, S McB Smith, J E Smith, C B Ellis, Jas Jones, D Rafuse, J E Miller, A B Gray, Wm Burns, A Reid, Mrs Helgerson, H J Brady, E D Carmichael, Dr Milne, E J Palmer, Mrs Lumberg, D Withrow, W Townley, W Bridges, J B Hanahan, H King, Miss Hemplington, J D Breese, A T Blackburn, R F Crooks.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—R B Olney, J R Winston, Geo Harris, Mrs Clem Davis, Miss Dot O'Connor, Mrs Hartington, J T Boyd, Mrs Boyd, H P Healey, Mrs Healey, A Black, W E Hopkins, Cy Reede, Jas Howard, Frank Cayuse.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—T S Fletcher, T Kains, Mrs Mould, Hall & Co, Langley & Co, Gunn Flavell & Co, C E Soule, Ames Holden Co, Hamilton Mfg o, A W Wilson, V Bantam, E B Marvin & o, W Helgerson, K McKinnon, Sam Clay, W Buckle Dom Express Co.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Hudson Bay Co, R P Rithet & Co, Simon Leiser & Co, Oppenheimer Bros, R Jeffries, Mrs Wm Maple, Mrs M E McLeod, J Knight, J H Brownlee, J E Gardner.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

Use Gibbon's Tootache gum, sold druggists.

$420

—IN—

THREE PRIZES!

First Prize

A MAGNIFICENT OIL PAINTING of a scene near Yale, B. C., by Prof. Loemans, size 30x48, handsomely mounted in heavy gilt frame and valued at $250.

Second Prize

Your choice of a Lady's or Gent's BRANTFORD BICYCLE perfectly new, late design, pneumatic tires, valued at $150.

Third Prize

One year's subscription to each of the following SEVEN DIFFERENT POPULAR PUBLICATION: Harper's Scribner's, Century and Munsey's Magazines, The Delineator, The Season, and L' Art de la Mode, aggregating in value $20.

See explanation in circular containing coupon given with every cash purchase of whatever amount between 6th December and 10 p.m. on 31st December.

Jamieson,

Next the Postoffice.

JEWELRY, Etc AT COST,

As we are going into the WHOLESALE JEWELRY BUSINESS in this Province, We are Clearing Out All Our Stock At Cost.

DAVIDSON BROS.,

The Jewelers, 59 Government St.

ASSIGNEE SALE.

If You Want Bargains in

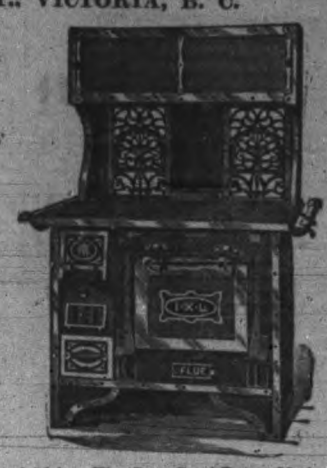
Glassware, Tinware, Crockery

and many other similar articles call at GEORGE L. SIMPSON'S, Douglas Street. The whole of the stock has to be sold regardless of cost.

PERRY & TURNER

42 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.



Builders' Hardware, Stoves, Tinware and Graniteware, Sheet Metal Works, Cornice Work, Sky-Lights and Roofing. I.X.L.—The Best Steel Range Made.

Bring Them Together . . .

YOUR FEET AND OUR SHOES.

RUBBERS
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RUBBERS
RUBBERS
RUBBERS

GUM BOOTS.
GUM BOOTS.
GUM BOOTS.
GUM BOOTS.
GUM BOOTS.
GUM BOOTS.

A. B. ERSKINE,

Cor. Government And Johnson Streets.

OVERSHOES.
OVERSHOES.
OVERSHOES.
OVERSHOES.
OVERSHOES.
OVERSHOES.

The B. C. Poultry and Commission Company

. . . ARE SELLING LIVE POULTRY DRESSED TO ORDER . . .

Turkeys, live .....19c. per lb
Turkeys, dressed .....20c. per lb
Geese from.....$1.25 to $1.50 each
Ducks .....$1.25 per pair
Chickens from.....80c. to $1 per pair

Delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

22 1-2 Pandora St., Cor. Broad and Cormorant, Opposite City Market.

What About Your Christmas Cake?

The question of nice fruits to put in it need not bother you. We have just opened a choice lot of Valencia, Sultana and layer raisins, new currants, lemon peel, etc.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,

Cor. Govt. and Fort Sts.

NOTICE

From now till Christmas we will sell a Special Line of SUITINGS arrived by express. Call and see these goods. They are sure to please you.

CAMPBELL & CO.,

88 Government Street.

PHIL R. SMITH,

Book Binder, Paper Ruler, & Manufacturing Stationer

32 LANGLEY STREET.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Numidian .....Dec. 22
Allan Line, Mongolian .....Jan. 5
Allan Line, Laurentian .....Jan. 19
Dominion Line, Vancouver .....Dec. 15
Dominion Line, Oregon .....Dec. 29
Dominion Line, Labrador .....Jan. 12

From New York.

Cunard Line, Campania .....Dec. 15
Cunard Line, Umbria .....Dec. 22
American Line, New York .....Dec. 12
American Line, Paris .....Dec. 19
White Star Line, Adriatic.....Dec. 12
White Star Line, Teutonic .....Dec. 19
Nor. Ger. Lloyd, Trave .....Dec. 11
North Ger. Lloyd, Elbe .....Dec. 18
Anchor Line, Circassia, ...Dec. 22
Anchor Line, Ethiopia .....Dec. 29
Red Star Line, Noordland.....Dec. 12
Red Star Line, Penuland .....Dec. 15
Alan State Line, Nebraska .....Dec. 29

Saloon fares from $40 to $90, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25 to $40. Steerage, $10 to $25. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, General Agent, Victoria. Cor. Fort and Government streets.

We Can't Hypnotize

You and compel you to inspect our stock of Fine TWEEDS, WORSTEDS, Etc., for the winter trade. Your own interest and better judgment should bring you here.

Scotch Tweed Suits from $20.
Worsted Suits, $30.

J. W. CREIGHTON,

86 Government Street.